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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of March 21, 1958

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
<b>Reciprocal Trade</b>	(HR 10368)	Hearings Underway				
<b>OTC Membership</b>	(HR 6630)					
<b>Mutual Security Program</b>	(S 3318)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
<b>Immigration Law Revision</b>	(HR 11167)					
<b>Military Pay Raises</b>	(HR 11470) (S 2014, 3081)	Reported 3/20/58		Hearings Completed		
<b>Postal Pay Raise</b>	(HR 5836) (HR 9645)	Reported 3/4/58		Reported 7/22/57	Passed 2/28/58	
<b>Classified Pay Raise</b>	(S 734) (HR 9999)	Reported 3/4/58		Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58	
<b>Atomic Secrets Sharing</b>	(S 3165)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
<b>Surplus Disposal</b>	(S 3420)			Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58	
<b>Excise, Corporation Taxes</b>						
<b>Debt Ceiling Increase</b>	(HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58	Passed 2/24/58	Signed 2/27/58
<b>Postal Rate Increase</b>	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58	Passed 2/28/58	
<b>Education Aid</b>	(S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
<b>Price Supports Freeze</b>	(S J Res 162)	Reported 3/18/58	Passed 3/20/58	Reported 3/7/58	Passed 3/13/58	
<b>Labor Regulation</b>	(HR 10235-36, 10248)					
<b>Small Business Administration</b>	(HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57			
<b>Special Defense Construction</b>	(HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	Reported 1/28/58	Passed 1/30/58	Signed 2/12/58
<b>Natural Gas Regulation</b>	(HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57				
<b>Rivers, Harbors</b>	(S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Passed 3/11/58	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/28/57	
<b>Presidential Disability</b>	(S J Res 161) (HR 10880)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
<b>Alaska Statehood</b>	(S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57		Reported 8/30/57		
<b>Hawaii Statehood</b>	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/30/57		
<b>TVA Financing</b>	(S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57		Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57	

**Appropriations** — The House passed the Interior appropriation Feb. 18 and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation March 4.

## REVIEW OF BILLS TO AID EDUCATION

As Congress approaches the Easter recess, traditional half-way mark of the session, only five out of the hundreds of education bills introduced appear to have a fair chance of passing before adjournment.

Federal aid for school construction is not among them, although the recession with its demands for public works has brightened the outlook on that proposal. However, educational lobbyists admit privately that the recession will have to deepen considerably to get school construction legislation moving again. President Eisenhower's backing is considered vital to get the construction bill passed and he has not requested action on it in 1958. In 1957, the House for the second straight year defeated a bill (HR 1) to provide \$1.5 billion of Federal money over five years to build public schools. The Senate took no action. (1957 Almanac p. 588)

The House Education and Labor and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committees largely will determine the fate of this year's omnibus education bills. The House Ways and Means Committee, birthplace of tax legislation, will decide the fate of bills to make it easier for teachers and parents to get special tax treatment for educational expenses.

The House General Education and Special Education Subcommittees currently are holding joint hearings on broad education bills while the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee concluded its hearings on them March 13. The House hearings are expected to continue well into April.

Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee March 14 predicted the bulk of his bill (S 3187) would be reported to the Senate floor for a vote within a few weeks. "If we get the education aid bill out of committee and get it passed in the Senate, we can get it passed in the House," Hill said. However, the resistance to Federal aid for education is greater in the House than in the Senate.

The House Ways and Means Committee early in 1958 held hearings on bills to provide special tax treatment for teachers and for parents of college students. Those bills would become part of an omnibus tax measure if the Committee decides to recommend them to the House.

President Eisenhower Jan. 27 requested a "five-fold increase in appropriations for the scientific education activities of the National Science Foundation...to enable the Foundation...to assist in laying firmer base for the education of our future scientists." His request requires additional appropriations, but no special legislation, and is currently being considered by the House Appropriations Committee.

### Principal Proposals

Of the new programs recommended by Members of Congress to bolster the Nation's educational system, educational experts in and out of Congress feel these five proposals will form the basis of legislation that can be passed in 1958:

● **DEMOCRATIC BILL (S 3187, HR 10381)** -- Sponsored by Hill and 26 other Democratic Senators and by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.). Calls for a \$3 billion program with emphasis on Federal science scholarships to send high school students to college.

● **EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION BILL (S 3163, HR 10278)** -- Introduced in the Senate by H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and 10 other Republican Senators and in the House by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.). Calls for a \$1 billion program, heavy emphasis on science scholarships.

● **JENKINS-KING BILL (HR 4662, 5477)** -- Introduced by Reps. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) and Cecil R. King (D Calif.), members of the House Ways and Means Committee. The measures would allow private and public school teachers to deduct for income tax purposes the money they spent on extra courses, such as those given by colleges during the summer. Deductions would be limited to \$600 for any one taxable year. J.L. McCaskill, chief of the National Education Assn. legislative department, March 13 said HR 4662 had the best chance of passage in 1958 of any education bill pending before Congress. The Eisenhower Administration opposes the bill. The bill is pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

● **TAX CREDIT FOR COLLEGE EXPENSES (HR 765, 1064)** -- Introduced by Reps. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) and Hale Boggs (D La.). The measures would allow parents of college students to subtract 30 percent of the money they spent on college tuition and fees from the income tax they owed. Thus, if a person owed the Government \$600 in income taxes but paid out \$1,200 for college tuition, he could subtract \$400 from his tax bill. The maximum tax credit under the bill is \$450. The American Council on Education, representing 1,107 national and regional associations and educational institutions, is the chief backer of the tax credit plan. A spokesman for that group March 13 said that if Congress authorizes a general tax cut, the chances are very slight that the college tax credit plan will be passed.

● **IMPACTED AREAS (HR 11378)** -- The House Education and Labor Committee March 13 ordered reported a bill (HR 11378) -- to give Federal money to communities overburdened with such Federal activities as Army installations. The bill extends Public Laws 815 and 874. PL 815 gives communities overburdened with Federal activities money to build schools while PL 874 gives them money to operate schools. President Eisenhower in his 1958 Budget Message said the aid should be limited to instances where Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property, thus depriving the community of taxes from their homes or their income. He said other types of assistance under PL 815 and 874 should be "gradually reduced during an adjustment period, and then terminated." But HR 11378 would in general increase such aid. The bill seems certain of passage in 1958.

## Democratic, GOP Bills

The final bill to bolster the Nation's scientific education will most likely be a compromise between the Democratic and Eisenhower Administration proposals. Similar provisions of the two measures are compared on page 339 along with proposals by the National Education Assn., the Nation's largest educational organization. The purpose of the programs in both bills:

**FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIPS** -- Designed to help able students to go to college, regardless of how much money they have. The U.S. Office of Education estimates that about half of the top 30 percent of high school graduates do not continue their education for financial reasons.

**STUDENT GUIDANCE** -- There is a widespread feeling that students would not quit high school if guidance counselors would point out abilities and encourage their development. Both bills provide money for bolstering guidance programs in high schools. President Eisenhower Jan. 27, in recommending Federal aid for guidance programs, said the current waste of talent must be stopped; "high quality professional personnel in science, engineering, teaching, languages and other critical fields are necessary to our national security effort."

**TEACHING AIDS** -- Both bills strive to improve high school teaching, especially in science, math and foreign languages. The Democratic proposal would do this by giving schools money to buy science laboratory equipment and remodel existing facilities. The Administration bill would also do this and in addition authorize the high school to use the Federal money to increase the salaries of science and math teachers or to hire additional ones.

**CONSULTANTS** -- State departments of education would get money to keep teachers abreast of the latest teaching techniques through such methods as sending consulting teachers into the schools.

**FELLOWSHIPS** -- The idea here is to increase the supply of college teachers, or "seed corn," by making it financially possible for college graduates interested in college teaching to continue their studies.

## Additional Democratic Programs

Both the Democratic and Administration bills contain proposals of their own. The ones in the Democratic bill that are not contained in the Administration one:

**STUDENT LOANS** -- The Federal Government would give states (on the basis of how their 18-through 21-year-old population compared to the total population in that age bracket), money to loan to students for college. The total Federal appropriation would be \$40 million a year for fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1964. The state would set up standards for the loans which could run as high as \$1,000 for each of four academic years. The student would pay the money back at 2 percent interest over a 10-year period starting one year after he graduates from college. If the borrowing student went into teaching for five years, he would not have to repay the loan.

**WORK-STUDY** -- The Federal Government would give colleges \$25 million a year for fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1964 to help students work their way through college. The college would have to meet the Federal payment dollar for dollar and give preference to those students with special aptitude for science, math, engineering or modern foreign languages. The total fund of \$150 million would be divided among states in proportion to how the total number of undergraduates within the state compared with the total number of undergraduates in all the states.

**COLLEGE SCIENCE TEACHING** -- The Federal Government would give colleges \$40 million a year for fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1964 to help them improve their facilities (such as science laboratories) for teaching science, math, engineering or modern foreign languages. The college would have to match the Federal grant dollar for dollar and the Federal money would be divided among the states in proportion to how their total undergraduate enrollment compared with the U.S. total.

**TEACHER INSTRUCTION** -- The Federal Government would pay public grammar and high school science, math and modern languages teachers for taking advanced work in summer school or at night. The bill provides \$75 million a year for fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1964 for the summer school program and \$25 million a year over the same period for other extension courses. The state educational agency, on the advice of an advisory council, would pick the teachers. Those attending summer school would get \$75 a week plus \$15 a week per dependent. Teachers taking extension courses would get their tuitions and fees paid plus \$7 for every day they went to class, with the monthly maximum set at \$56. The money for both programs would be divided up in proportion to how each state's 5-through 17-year-old population compared to the U.S. total in that age group.

**CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS** -- Every senior who was graduated in the top 5 percent of his high school class would get a Congressional medal and citation.

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION** -- The Federal Government would pay out \$20 million a year indefinitely to aid vocational schools train 16-year-olds and over in occupations essential to national defense.

**EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION** -- The Federal Government would set up an office in the U.S. Office of Education to look into such educational aids as television, radio and motion pictures. The office could contract for research projects and could also serve as a lending library of visual aids for schools. The bill calls for \$5 million for fiscal 1959 and \$10 million a year for fiscal 1960 through 1964.

**SCIENCE INFORMATION SERVICE** -- The bill directs the National Science Foundation to establish an information service but does not specify how much money should be appropriated for it.

## Additional GOP Programs

Programs in the Administration bill which are not in the Democratic proposal:

**STATISTICAL SERVICES** -- The Federal Government would pay half the state's cost of broadening or improving its statistics on education. The most any state could get would be \$50,000. The total program is estimated to rise from \$1 million in fiscal 1959 to \$2 million for fiscal 1962.

**FOREIGN LANGUAGE IMPROVEMENT** -- The Commissioner of Education would be authorized to pay colleges to set up foreign language courses for public and private school and college language teachers. He would pay the teachers taking the language courses, though the amount is not specified. The Commissioner also could pay colleges half the cost of establishing courses to train persons in languages of special use to the Government, business and education. An advisory committee to determine what languages are critical would be established by the Commissioner of Education. It is estimated that the program will cost \$1,284,000 in the first year and \$2,514,900 in the fourth year.

# DEMOCRATIC, GOP & NEA EDUCATION PROPOSALS COMPARED

ITEM	DEMOCRATIC BILL (S 3187)	ADMINISTRATION BILL (S 3163)	NEA PROPOSAL
<b>SCHOLARSHIPS</b>			
FEDERAL COST	fiscal 1959 ..... \$ 60 million fiscal 1960 ..... 80 million fiscal 1961 ..... 120 million fiscal 1962 ..... 160 million fiscal 1963 ..... 160 million fiscal 1964 ..... 160 million TOTAL.....\$740 million	fiscal 1959 ..... \$ 7.5 million fiscal 1960 ..... 15 million fiscal 1961 ..... 22.5 million fiscal 1962 ..... 30 million TOTAL.....\$75 million	fiscal 1959 ..... \$ 24 million fiscal 1960 ..... 48 million fiscal 1961 ..... 72 million fiscal 1962 ..... 96 million TOTAL.....\$240 million
NUMBER AWARDED	60,000 in fiscal 1959 (20,000 for students already in college); and 40,000 a year from fiscal 1960 through fiscal 1964.	Unspecified. Enough Federal money for 7,500 scholarships a year worth \$1,000 for each academic year.	20,000 in fiscal 1959; 40,000 in fiscal 1960; 60,000 in fiscal 1961; 80,000 in fiscal 1962 on (permanent program).
VALUE TO STUDENT	\$1,000 for each academic year, regardless of financial need.	\$1,000 a year with state determining amount on need basis.	\$1,200 a year, regardless of need.
DURATION	Normally 4 years; can be longer.	4 years.	4 years.
HOW AWARDED	State commission selects winners on basis of aptitude, not need, with preference to those with science, math or modern language background.	State commission selects winners on basis of aptitude <u>and</u> need with preference to those with science or math (not language) background.	Unspecified. Opposes principle of Federal control.
COURSE OF STUDY	Up to student.	Same.	Same.
STATE SHARE	In proportion to how state's 18 through 21 year old population compares with U.S. population in that age group.	In proportion to how state's total of private and public high school graduates compares with U.S. total of graduates.	Unspecified.
ADMINISTRATION COST	Federal Government pays all.	States-U.S. split cost 50-50.	Same as Democratic bill.

## STUDENT GUIDANCE, APTITUDE TESTING

FEDERAL COST	\$15 million a year permanently plus \$6 million for fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1964 for guidance institutes.	Rising from \$17,275,000 in fiscal 1959 to \$26,300,000 in fiscal 1962. Includes guidance institute expenses.	Minimum of \$25 million a year permanently. Some money would go for consulting services (see below).
STATE SHARE	In proportion to how state's 5 through 17 year old population compares with U.S. population in that age group.	State's enrollment (public and private) in grades 9 through 12 times \$1.25.	Unspecified.
ADMINISTRATION COST	States-Federal Government splits cost 50-50 after program's second year.	States-Federal Government split 50-50 from start.	Unspecified.
TESTING REQUIREMENTS	Up to state.	State each year must test all 9th graders or below and all 11th or 12th graders.	Democratic bill.
GUIDANCE INSTITUTES	Federal Government pays colleges to set up summer guidance courses. Public school (not private) teachers <u>or</u> guidance counselors could attend free and receive \$75 a week plus \$15 per dependent while attending. Government does not pay travel expenses.	Federal Government makes contracts or grants for guidance courses, not necessarily summer ones. Guidance personnel, not teachers, in public and private schools could attend. Pay not specified. Government pays travel costs.	Unspecified.

## SCIENCE, MATH AND LANGUAGE TEACHING

FEDERAL COST	\$40 million a year for fiscal 1959 through 1964.	\$150 million a year for fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1962.	Unspecified.
STATE SHARE	In proportion to how state's total school age (5 through 17) population and income per student compare to U.S. averages.	In proportion to how state's public school enrollment in grades 9 through 12 compares with that of U.S.	Unspecified.
MATCHING	States match Federal grants dollar for dollar.	Same.	Unspecified.

## CONSULTANTS FOR TEACHERS

FEDERAL COST	\$10 million a year permanently.	\$15 million a year fiscal 1959-62.	Included in \$25 million yearly program.
STATE SHARE	In proportion to how state's 5 through 17 year old population compares with U.S. total in that age group.	In proportion to how state's enrollment of 1st through 12th graders compared to U.S. total in those grades.	Democratic bill.
MATCHING	Federal Government pays for program first two years; then dollar-for-dollar matching.	Dollar for dollar from start.	Unspecified.

## FELLOWSHIPS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

FEDERAL COST	Estimated to rise from \$4 million in fiscal 1959 to 18 million in fiscal 1964.	Rise from \$7.8 million in fiscal 1959 to \$21.6 million in fiscal 1962.	Rise from \$15 million in fiscal 1959 to \$45 million in fiscal 1961 and thereafter.
NUMBER AWARDED	1,000 for fiscal 1959 and 1,500 a year for fiscal 1960 through fiscal 1964.	Unspecified.	5,000 for fiscal 1959; 10,000 for fiscal 1960; 15,000 for fiscal 1961 and on.
VALUE	\$2,000 for first year of graduate study; \$2,200 for second year; \$2,400 for third, plus \$400 a year per dependent. Winner also gets \$1,000 for tuition and other academic expenses.	Unspecified.	Average of \$3,000 an academic year.
HOW SELECTED	National committee headed by U.S. Commissioner of Education.	Same.	Same.
DURATION	Maximum 3 years.	Same.	Same.

## TAX WRITEOFFS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 17 released a report (S Rept 1380) of its Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee on "Rapid Amortization in Regulated Industries." The report was based on 1957 hearings on fast tax writeoffs granted the Idaho Power Co. for construction of two Hells Canyon dams. (1957 Almanac p. 615)

Benefits to electric power companies from the rapid tax writeoff policy in the 1955-57 period were estimated at \$2.6 billion by a Government expert, the report said. The tax loss to the Government was estimated at \$787.6 million. The report said a Federal Power Commission survey showed that utilities in 1955 used the benefits of the rapid amortization certificates to pay \$19.3 million in dividends which were income-tax-free to the recipients. "Consumers have fared badly," the report said, because of an FPC ruling that lower rates were not the purpose of the program. (Weekly Report p. 286)

The report was signed by one Republican, Sen. William Langer (N.D.), and four Democrats: Chairman Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) and Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and John A. Carroll (Col.). GOP Sens. Alexander Wiley (Wis.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) presented individual views. Dirksen said the report was "unobjective, unfair" and "a palpable effort to develop a spurious political issue." Wiley questioned the Subcommittee's jurisdiction over rapid amortizations, said serious consideration should be given legislation to prevent any former employee's involvement in a company's application for a writeoff.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 13 -- The Subcommittee filed a report (S Rept 1387) on its study of administered steel prices. (Weekly Report p. 267)

## NUCLEAR TEST SUSPENSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On proposals for suspension of nuclear test explosions. (Weekly Report p. 267)

TESTIMONY -- March 6 -- Dr. Willard F. Libby, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, in closed-session testimony released March 13, said it would be "very difficult" but not impossible to develop a system of detection to enforce a nuclear test ban. Libby said the fallout from a 1.7 kiloton bomb fired Sept. 19, 1957 inside a Nevada mountain had been sealed inside the mountain, revealing that it was possible to fire a small nuclear bomb underground without producing detectable fallout. For this reason, he said, a workable detection system would require a gridwork of seismographs to measure earth shock and a ground inspection plan to discover whether such shock had been produced by a nuclear explosion or an earthquake. Libby said such a system might be "good enough" to detect a high percentage of nuclear explosions, though not all. He said he did not favor a total nuclear test explosion ban, since it would bar further development of small "clean" bombs and peaceful atomic devices of potentially "great benefit to mankind."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 15 -- Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.), Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said the Committee was satisfied that the AEC had made an "honest error" in reporting March 6 that the 1957 Nevada explosion was detectable by seismograph only within 250 miles. On March 10 the Commission corrected the distance to 2,320 miles. The Joint Committee held a hearing on the discrepancy March 15 after Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said he thought the March 6 report might be an AEC attempt to make a "political point" by creating the impression that underground nuclear explosions were detectable only within short distances and that therefore an international ban on explosions could not be enforced.

## MILITARY PAY RAISE

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 20 approved a clean bill (HR 11470) providing military pay raises and resulting, in part, from the recommendations of the Cordiner Committee. The bill would cost the Government \$662 million in fiscal 1959. It would achieve the three main objectives of the Cordiner group and the Defense Department: proficiency pay, incentive pay for career servicemen and elimination of indefinite pay increases for long service. The Committee vote was 29-0 with some members voting "present" and asking more consideration time. (Weekly Report p. 303)

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Military Pay Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 2014, 3081) to change the method of computing the basic pay for members of the uniformed services. (Weekly Report p. 303)

TESTIMONY -- March 14 -- Col. John T. Carlton, executive director of the Reserve Officers Assn., said reserve officers called to active duty should receive the same pay as regular officers.

March 17 -- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said the Nation eventually would have a "professional military, where you have no National Guard or Reserve."

March 18 -- Concluding testimony was heard from representatives of the Fleet Reserve Assn. and the Disabled Officers Assn.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 13 -- Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told a House Appropriations subcommittee the pay raises recommended by the Cordiner group would "not provide the number of people" expected. He said the military must "look for devotion and dedication" as well as competence.

## MALLORY RULE

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 18 approved a Special Subcommittee report proposing legislation to limit the effect of the Supreme Court's 1957 ruling in the Mallory case. At the Committee's request, Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D La.), chairman of the Special Subcommittee, introduced a new bill (HR 11477) embodying the Subcommittee's proposals. (Weekly Report p. 306)

## MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the mutual security program for fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 306)

TESTIMONY -- March 19 -- Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said as long as the United States and its allies could keep the free world strong enough to deliver "a counter blow of devastating effectiveness" in the event of a "massive surprise attack...the likelihood of all-out nuclear warfare will remain relatively remote."

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Nathan F. Twining said the \$3.9 billion Administration request for foreign aid would be better used for that purpose than on U.S. military might. Twining said: "Our forces are austere but...I believe we can meet our commitments."

March 20 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Mansfield D. Sprague said approval of the full amount of the Administration program was "essential to the security of the United States and the free world." He said a cut of \$500 million in military aid made by Congress in 1957 increased the risk of being "inadequately prepared."

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COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the mutual security program. (Weekly Report p. 306)

TESTIMONY -- March 14 -- The International Cooperation Administration reported that a boost in economic aid to Korea was planned "to prevent deterioration of Korea's economic situation." Another cut like the \$215 million cut made by Congress in 1958 Korean aid would "almost certainly" set off renewed economic troubles, ICA said.

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-50), director of the AFL-CIO legislative department, said the mutual security program helped United States home economy as well as its security. He said: "Foreign aid helps the American economy because 80 cents of every dollar...is spent right here in the United States. These expenditures last year provided an estimated 600,000 jobs for American workers."

John C. Lynn, legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called for an \$839.5 million cut in the Administration program.

David C. Williams of Americans for Democratic Action said the Administration program "falls far short of the needs and the opportunities." He also said a "larger foreign aid program would help our economy."

March 18 -- Charles Warden, head of ICA's Investment Guaranty Program, reported an increase in signs of interest by U.S. firms in investing abroad. Despite the economic slump, Warden said, \$197 million worth of applications of overseas guaranties came in during January and February.

March 19 -- Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.) of the House Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee said his group had found "haste, ineptitude, waste and questionable conduct" in foreign aid projects in Southeast Asia. Hardy said "defense support" was a misnomer for a section of the aid program and that the "defense support" funds had little tie-in with defense programs and were strictly economic aid. Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said the Foreign Affairs Committee always had made clear to Congress that defense support was "economic aid with special military significance."

## FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- March 14 ordered reported an amended bill (S 3414) authorizing appropriations for Federal-aid highway construction. As approved by the Committee, S 3414 provided for an additional authorization of \$200 million for use on the Interstate Highway System in fiscal 1959. It also authorized \$400 million more for construction of primary, secondary and urban roads to be expended before Dec. 1, 1958. These authorizations would bring to \$2.2 billion the appropriations for the Interstate Highway System and to \$1.3 billion the total allotted for other Federal-aid roads in fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 305)

The bill also would provide an additional \$300 million in each of the two following fiscal years for the Interstate System, bringing to \$2.5 billion the total authorization for each of fiscal years 1960 and 1961. It would authorize new expenditures of \$900 for other Federal-aid roads in each of those fiscal years. The House March 13 passed a bill (HR 9821) authorizing \$900 million for fiscal 1960 and \$925 million for fiscal 1961 for these Federal-aid roads. (Weekly Report p. 331)

S 3413 also would suspend for fiscal years 1959-60 the pay-as-you-go provision of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

The Committee adopted, by a 7-6 vote, an amendment providing a one-half of 1 percent bonus in Federal funds for states that sign agreements to regulate billboard advertising along the Interstate Highway System. The Public Roads Subcommittee had approved the bill with an amendment providing a .75 percent billboard regulation bonus. Voting for the billboard amendment were Sens. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), Frank Church (D Idaho), Francis Case (R S.D.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.) and Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va.). Voting Against: Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Sens. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Pat McNamara (D Mich.), W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.), Edward Martin (R Pa.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.).

## LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 3497) to provide \$2 billion for loans to states and localities for public works projects.

BACKGROUND -- Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), author of S 3497, said its purpose was to encourage local public works construction as an "emergency" anti-recession measure. The program would be administered by the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which already has a \$100 million authorization for this purpose.

TESTIMONY -- March 19 -- John C. Hazeltine, Community Facilities Administrator, said the Administration had not had time for thorough study of S 3497 but would probably oppose it because it would have relatively little immediate effect and might displace projects that could operate without Federal assistance.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 18 -- Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee introduced an identical bill (HR 11474).

March 19 -- President Eisenhower released for immediate use \$75 million previously appropriated for the Community Facilities Administration. (Weekly Report p. 359)

## SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- March 19 reported a bill (HR 11378 -- H Rept 1532) to extend and liberalize Public Laws 815 and 874 authorizing Government aid for school districts overburdened with Federal activity. The bill would make permanent aid in instances where parents both lived and worked on Federal property and would extend other aid until June 30, 1961. The Committee March 13 rejected a proposal by its General Education Subcommittee to cut payments to 14 school districts in areas containing mainly military installations. An amendment offered by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) to deny Federal funds to school districts that failed to integrate was defeated by a 5-17 vote March 11. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) March 5 said he would offer an anti-segregation amendment when the bill reached the House floor. (Weekly Report p. 229)

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Civil Service Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 6) to provide for Government recognition of Federal employee labor organizations. (Weekly Report p. 319)

TESTIMONY -- March 12 -- President Paul Nagle of the National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO) said Federal employee union leaders had tried in vain for nearly a year to see Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on the recognition proposal. Nagle said the Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO) committee on labor-management relations, of which he is chairman, had tried more than six times to arrange a meeting with Mitchell.

March 13 -- Roy Hallbeck, legislative director of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks supported the bill, said it would give Federal employees "some of the rights and privileges enjoyed by employees of private industry." Spokesmen for other employee organizations also favored the bill.

## WORLD BANK PROPOSAL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, International Finance Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a proposal (S Res 264) favoring establishment of an International Development Assn., in cooperation with the World Bank, to provide multilateral loans on a long-term, low-interest basis to underdeveloped nations. (Weekly Report p. 244)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson said the proposal, sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), was "a valuable additional suggestion," but that its implications "are far-reaching" and "we shall need much time and effort" to "explore various economic, financial and legal questions."

Paul C. Hoffman, former Economic Cooperation Administrator, said it would be "tragic" if Congress did not act promptly on "the exciting proposal." He estimated it would require two or three years to put the plan into effect, and said that meanwhile it was essential to continue the Development Loan fund, under which bilateral loans are made.

March 19 -- Deputy Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said although the Monroney plan should be studied, it could not serve as a substitute for the Development Loan Fund. Dillon said U.S. contributions to the

new agency might reach \$750 million annually, which he termed a "low" estimate of "soft loans" deemed necessary for needy lands. Such an amount would have to be matched by other developed nations, and this, over and above their current efforts, "is clearly out of the question for the foreseeable future," he said.

March 20 -- Assistant Secretary of Commerce Henry Kearns, in a prepared statement, said the proposed agency might "disturb our relationships with friendly exporting countries." He objected particularly to a suggestion that the agency use U.S.-held foreign currencies.

## RAILROADS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the financial condition of the U.S. railroads. (Weekly Report p. 270)

TESTIMONY -- March 17 -- Patrick Calhoun Jr. of the Inland Waterways Common Carriers Assn. submitted a statement saying "if tax relief is to be extended to the railroads for the purpose of facilitating new equipment purchases, the same relief should be extended" to other common carriers. He said help for the railroads should not be at the expense of water transportation which "has again become one of the essential modes." Calhoun said the plea for waterway user charges was "misleading" and traced what he called the "dangerous consequences of permitting the railroads to operate other modes of transportation."

G. C. Taylor and C. E. Childe, also representing the Inland Waterways, discussed other relationships between the waterways and railroads. Childe said giving more freedom in rate-making to the railroads would be damaging to the public interest.

A.C. Ingersoll, representing the American Waterways Operators Inc., called a "fallacy" a railroad proposal that complete freedom of rate-making would permit each mode of transportation to find its proper economic place.

## SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Special and General Education Subcommittees, sitting jointly.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 10278, HR 10381 and other bills to bolster education. (Weekly Report p. 303, 337)

TESTIMONY -- March 13 -- Dr. Wernher von Braun, Army missile expert, said current spending would not produce "a better crop of students" until "5-10-15 years from now." He said the United States was five years behind Soviet Russia in missile-satellite work. Von Braun also said that the way in which Dr. Robert J. Oppenheimer was dismissed from Government work as a security risk in 1954 had "hurt the whole scientific community bad."

March 18 -- Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, said that in addition to scholarship and student loan projects, Congress should appropriate \$2 billion for emergency construction of "50,000 urgently needed classrooms."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee March 13 concluded hearings on S 3163, S 3187 and other education bills after hearing 90 witnesses. Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, March 12 said the "working tools" necessary for the study of Asian languages were either "non-existent" or "extremely sketchy."

## RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On extension of the Trade Agreements Act. (Weekly Report p. 305)

TESTIMONY -- March 13 -- S. Ralph Lazrus, speaking for the American Watch Assn., said that "the Trade Agreements Program is in serious danger of being converted from a method by which tariff barriers are to be lowered into a device for protecting American industry from all successful import competition."

March 14 -- Spokesmen for the hardwood plywood industry called for a quota on Japanese imports.

March 17 -- Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) said the recession revealed the "hopelessness of trade agreements with everything for the other fellow and not even a... complaint department for the American workers."

March 18 -- Alfred N. Steele, chairman of the board of Pepsi-Cola Co., supported extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

March 19 -- Arnold M. Soloway, speaking for Americans for Democratic Action, endorsed a trade adjustment plan sponsored by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) "as a substitute for the escape clause procedure and escape clause relief."

March 20 -- Spokesmen for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and the National Assn. of Wool Manufacturers called for a complete revision of the Reciprocal Trade Program.

Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) said imports of crude and refined oil should be limited to 900,000 barrels a day, with no more than 5 percent of the quota to be composed of residual fuel oil.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 19 -- During House debate by opponents of the Administration's trade proposals, Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) said: "There no longer seems to be serious disagreement among areas whose economy has been severely injured by import competition. We are one in our demands for rational policies governing U.S. trade with other countries."

## MUSIC BROADCASTING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2834) to prohibit radio or television licensees from publishing music and selling or manufacturing records. (Weekly Report p. 306)

TESTIMONY -- March 19 -- Rex Stout, representing the Authors League of America, said the broadcasting industry was abusing its public trust by "exercising censorship and arbitrary control repugnant to the American tradition of freedom of expression."

Composer-Playwright Eddie Dowling said there was no question but that "the networks, through their interlocking contracts are deciding what the public will hear."

March 20 -- John Schulman, counsel for the Songwriters Protective Assn., urged enactment of the bill to eliminate "conflicts of interest."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 14 -- The House Small Business Subcommittee No. 5, continuing hearings on allegations that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) discriminates against its small business members, was told by librettist-producer Oscar Hammerstein, an ASCAP director, that the organization was made up of "capitalists" and "does not pretend to be a democracy."

## LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On violence in the unsettled strike against the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. by Local 833, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report p. 304)

TESTIMONY -- March 13 -- Committee members challenged testimony by Donald Rand, administrative assistant to UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, in which he denied any planned violence in a 1955 near-riot at Sheboygan, Wis., to prevent unloading of a Kohler shipment. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said "violence in striking, when the UAW is striking, is not the exception, it is the rule." GOP Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) criticized the "indefinite" nature of Rand's testimony, and Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy told Rand his denial "just doesn't make sense."

March 14 -- Sheboygan Police Chief Steen W. Heimke said he made no arrests following the 1955 disturbance because he got no support from County Sheriff Theodore J. Mosch or Mayor Rudolph J. Ploetz, both of whom have since left office. Heimke said during the near-riot he heard Ploetz ask Mosch, "How much are you obligated to the union for?"

Sheboygan Police Lt. Clarence R. Zimmerman said Rand and Robert Treuer, a UAW publicity man, appeared to be directing the disorder. Zimmerman said Rand told him to "lay off" because "we've got to make this as costly to the Kohler Co. as possible."

March 18 -- Ploetz said Heimke was guilty of perjury in accusing him of favoring union rioters. Ploetz said he had received an affidavit from Mosch stating that at no time did they discuss "political obligations."

March 19 -- Kohler Attorney Lyman C. Conger said his company paid "quite a number" of detective agency informants for affidavits denouncing strike leaders. He said the affidavits were collected in an attempt to link UAW officials with subversion and communism, because he considered it would be a good defense to show that Kohler was bargaining with people who wanted to "overthrow all industry" in the country.

March 20 -- Conger gave Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) a "Memorandum of Unresolved Issues" which stated that Kohler "cannot lawfully deal with a minority union" and "under existing conditions cannot guarantee when, if ever, jobs will become available for strikers who desire to return to work." Also still in dispute, the memorandum said, were questions of union security, seniority, insurance, wages, pensions, arbitration and paid lunch time in the enamel shop.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 15 -- Committee Member Pat McNamara (D Mich.) told newsmen the Committee had "outlived its usefulness," and current hearings were "farfetched." Committee Member Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said the inquiry "is being unnecessarily drawn out."

March 18 -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) introduced a resolution (S Res 278) to add an additional member of the majority party to the Committee, which now includes four members of each party. Morse said a "tie-breaking" member would "get this apparently wayward, wandering legislative child back on its assigned path."

McClellan told the Senate an upcoming interim report would "fully justify to any impartial mind" the Committee's effectiveness.

## AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 304)

TESTIMONY -- March 14 -- A. Frank Katzentine, unsuccessful applicant for television Channel 10 in Miami, agreed that he had called on prominent persons, including Democratic Senators, to help him get Channel 10. He said this was necessary to counteract pressure from the successful applicant, National Airlines. Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) criticized Katzentine, said "I'm inclined to think that when they look into the whole record they may find that the pot is calling the kettle black." Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) said "when a citizen believes his case is not being decided on its merits, is there anybody else he can go to except Senators and Congressmen?" Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) was dragging out the questioning of Katzentine. Bennett replied, "I don't think this Committee has scratched the surface on improper influence by National Airlines and Mr. Katzentine." Three Senators wrote letters to the Subcommittee concerning a statement by George T. Baker that Senators contacted the FCC. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said "It is testimony to the sorry state in which the Federal Communications Commission has fallen when a Senator, as I felt called upon to do, must ask commissioners to try to see that a case was decided upon its merits when I was reliably informed that a case was not going to be decided on a basis of merit." Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee had written to the FCC on Dec. 28, 1956 concerning policy involving airlines being authorized to operate television stations and not on the merits of any applicant. Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.) called Baker "irresponsible" and said the Aviation Subcommittee may want to look into the granting of airline licenses.

March 17 -- Col. George Gordon Moore, brother-in-law of Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said "I have in no way, directly or indirectly, influenced or sought to influence the decision of the FCC in award of a television license...." He said he voluntarily made his files and records available to the Subcommittee staff.

March 18 -- Newspaper publisher John S. Knight said he had a conversation on a plane Jan. 6, 1956 with Alexander G. Hardy, vice president and general counsel of National Airlines, in which Hardy gave him the impression that he "was extremely confident of his position...I left the airplane with the distinct impression that he had three votes (in the FCC for Channel 10)."

March 19 -- H. Earl Barber, who was an assistant to former FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack, said he, like Mack, owed money to Thurman A. Whiteside, a Miami attorney who has been accused of trying to influence Mack's vote on Channel 10. Barber said he owed the FCC money for personal telephone calls, eight of which were made to Whiteside between Aug. 30, 1955 and Jan. 18, 1956. He said he could not recall the meaning of references in a Jan. 18, 1956 letter from him to Whiteside, to "the enclosed comes as a result of standing instructions." Barber worked in Whiteside's law firm in Miami until he joined the FCC in 1955. He resigned from his FCC post March 5, two days after Mack resigned.

## Committee Briefs

### ALASKA, HAWAII STATEHOOD

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) March 19 said Senate action on Alaskan statehood "probably" would follow House Rules Committee action on a statehood bill (HR 7999) at a March 27 meeting. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) March 19 said the House would act promptly if the bill cleared the Committee. Scheduled action on Hawaiian statehood (HR 49) March 14 was stalled in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee for lack of a quorum. Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) March 19 was prevented from carrying out a proposed move to discharge his Subcommittee from consideration of the bill when opponents prolonged debate on another matter. (Weekly Report p. 244)

### ATOMIC SECURITY

Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation, March 14 announced that the Administration, through a March 7 letter from Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, had withdrawn its request for the creation of a revolving fund to finance purchases of plutonium from abroad. The controversial proposal was part of an Administration package for changes in the Atomic Energy Act to permit freer exchange of information and materials between the United States and its allies. Pastore said open hearings on the remainder of the proposals as embodied in two new bills (S 3474, HR 11426) introduced March 13 would begin March 26 before his Subcommittee. (Weekly Report p. 177)

### ENEMY ASSETS

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Trading with the Enemy Act March 6 issued a report (S Rept 1347) recommending an "equitable monetary return" to former German and Japanese owners of assets seized by the United States Government during World War II as enemy property. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) did not concur in the report. (1957 Weekly Report p. 973; 1957 Almanac p. 673)

### POSTAL PAY RAISE

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield March 17 opposed a bill (S 3400) that would give postal officers and field employees in grades 7-17 a cost-of-living adjustment comparable with that provided for the lower grades in a bill (HR 5836) passed Feb. 28 by the Senate. S 3400 also would authorize pay raises for top Post Office grades 18-20. In prepared testimony before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Federal Employees Compensation Subcommittee, Summerfield said the increases in both bills were "unjustified." (Weekly Report p. 296)

### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) March 17 was appointed to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death March 11 of Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.). (Weekly Report p. 320)

## HOUSE COMMITTEE SPOTLIGHTS ANTITRUST CASE

The Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee opens hearings March 25 on the two-year-old consent judgment that terminated the Government's antitrust case against Western Electric Co. Inc. and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The hearings are a part of the Subcommittee's inquiry into various consent decrees, that began Oct. 21, 1957 (1957 Weekly Report p. 1197). Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the Judiciary Committee also heads the Subcommittee.

The great majority of civil suits filed by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice are settled by negotiations leading to consent judgments. These represent, in effect, compromises between Government and defendants, to avoid the cost and uncertain outcome of going to trial. By their nature, therefore, consent judgments invite criticism from those who feel that the contending parties, and particularly the Government, might have fared better if the case had been tried. The Western Electric-AT&T decree has drawn heavy fire from Celler and others.

### Background

AT&T is the parent company of the Bell System, made up of 22 operating subsidiaries linked together by the long lines department. Together they control about 85 percent of local telephone service in the United States and almost all of the long distance service. Total assets of the Bell System, as of Dec. 31, 1957, amounted to \$17.7 billion. As a regulated monopoly, the System is subject to supervision by the Federal Communications Commission and various state regulatory bodies.

The Government's suit, filed before the U.S. District Court of New Jersey Jan. 14, 1949, bore heavily on the role played by AT&T's wholly-owned manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric, which makes almost all of the telephone equipment installed by the Bell System -- such as the 552 million telephones in service on Dec. 31. The complaint charged that AT&T and Western had combined to monopolize the telephone manufacturing and service industries by, among other things, requiring Bell companies to purchase equipment and supplies only from Western.

To correct this situation, the Government asked the court to order AT&T to sell all of its interest in Western Electric, thereby separating the manufacturing and service functions. The court was also asked to split Western Electric into three companies, in order to create competition in the manufacture of telephone equipment, and to force Bell System companies to purchase their equipment through competitive bidding. The complaint asked further that Western Electric be required to sell to AT&T its 50 percent interest in Bell Laboratories, in order to stimulate research and development by other manufacturers.

None of these requests for relief was met in the consent judgment entered Jan. 24, 1956. Instead, the decree included these major provisions:

- AT&T was barred from engaging "in any business other than the furnishing of common carrier communications service," except that for a period of five years it could continue to lease and maintain private communications systems "the charges for which are not subject to public regulation."

- AT&T and Western were barred from entering into any contracts with independent telephone companies requiring the latter to buy Bell equipment.

- Western was ordered to maintain proper cost accounting methods, "for determining the cost to Western of equipment sold to AT&T and Bell operating companies."

- AT&T and Western were required to license, royalty free, any or all of some 8,600 existing patents to any applicant, and to license future patents to any applicant for reasonable royalties.

### Criticisms of Decree

On March 29, 1956, a House Small Business subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) questioned Stanley N. Barnes, then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, on provisions of the Western-AT&T decree. Roosevelt established, for the record, that it failed to provide for many of the actions requested by the Government in its 1949 complaint. Barnes testified that he had concluded that the Government could not win its case if it had gone to trial. He defended the decree as being the best obtainable.

In a New York speech May 28, 1956, Rep. Celler said: "This decree, agreed to by both sides to avoid trial, represents one of the worst antitrust dispositions I have ever seen. In fact, it is worse than nothing at all. It not only fails to accomplish what the Government set out to do when it filed suit seven years ago, but it goes further by prejudicing future administrations in any subsequent efforts to mitigate the effects of AT&T's monopoly. The only conclusion I am able to draw is that the Attorney General has given AT&T singularly preferential treatment."

Celler then pointed to these alleged flaws in the negotiated decree.

- The provision covering sales to independent telephone companies "affects none of the long distance telephone service in the United States and no more than 15 percent of the local telephone service in the country."

- The cost-accounting requirement on Western Electric was not only "so vague and general as to be practically unenforceable; the Department is even unaware whether the decree will require any changes in Western Electric's present accounting methods."

- The benefits of the patent provisions "are largely illusory" for several reasons: a substantial number of the 8,600 patents involved "have expired"; others "are valueless unless the licensee can obtain additional patents owned solely by Radio Corporation of America;" AT&T "has had a standing policy since 1949 to license anyone for any purpose."

● "In practical operation," the provision limiting the Bell companies to common carrier operations "has not required AT&T to get out of the private communications field." (See below)

The day after Celler delivered this speech, he wrote to the Attorney General requesting that the Antitrust Subcommittee be permitted to examine "all files in the Department of Justice relating to the negotiations" involved in the Western-AT&T decree. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers (now Attorney General) replied July 13, refusing to open the files on grounds of executive privilege. Some suggestion of what may be in the files was provided by Barnes when he told Rep. Roosevelt that some Government officials were strongly opposed to separating Western Electric from AT&T:

"That was one of the questions in which various representatives of the United States Government took the position that...where you have got research halfway between manufacture and operations, and so tied up, according to certain allegations, that from a practical standpoint they have to be together.

"Now, I am not buying that. I am just saying that is an argument which has been expressed, and very violently expressed, by people in high places in Government." Barnes refused, however, to name any of these people.

### Disputed Provision

In limiting AT&T and its subsidiaries to common carrier operations, the 1956 judgment ostensibly ordered them to get out of the lush and growing private mobile radio communications field, involving the manufacture, installation and maintenance of two-way radio systems licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to taxi fleets, police and fire departments, industries, airlines and marine enterprises. FCC estimates that total sales of mobile equipment, exclusive of Government purchases, amounted to \$120 million in 1957. Moreover, the number of transmitters licensed by FCC in this field has been growing at a rate of 15 percent each year.

Western Electric does not manufacture mobile radio equipment, and so does not compete at present with the major manufacturers -- Motorola, General Electric, RCA, Bendix and others. However, the various Bell operating companies do lease and maintain mobile systems for licensees; the number of such leased units increased from 4,300 in 1950 to 24,000 in 1956. In no case, however, were the rates charged for this service embodied in tariff schedules filed with the regulatory commissions, as is required for common carrier services.

On March 30, 1956, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. filed tariffs covering its private communications services -- a step generally interpreted as an attempt to circumvent the decree's language concerning private communications systems "the charges for which are not subject to public regulation." AT&T itself followed up, on Feb. 21, 1957, by filing similar tariffs with the FCC. Manufacturers led by Motorola, together with independent service organizations, quickly protested, arguing that the FCC had no jurisdiction. They feared that, if AT&T's position prevailed and the consent decree were thus circumvented, Western Electric might enter the mobile equipment field and together with the Bell companies take over an ever larger share of this market.

### Justice Dept. Intervenes

The Department of Justice has taken an exceptional interest in the year-long FCC proceeding, which by order of the Commission is still confined to the narrow legal question of jurisdiction. Attorneys from the Department have participated in the questioning of witnesses, in hearings begun Jan. 14 before an FCC examiner. Despite the Commission's decision to exclude the antitrust issue from the present inquiry, the Department has expressed its views in strong terms. In a reply statement filed with the FCC Oct. 7, Assistant Attorney General Victor R. Hansen (who succeeded Barnes) said:

"The private mobile communications industry is in its infancy. A number of manufacturers and service organizations have been performing and stand ready to perform their functions on a freely competitive basis. These firms are small in size compared with respondents (AT&T). ...To pit them against AT&T and its operating subsidiaries, in the final analysis, may only decrease rather than increase competition....

"AT&T occupies a dominant position in the communications industry. It can wield leverage as an important supplier of communications services, prime patent licensor, or substantial customer of any firm that may be a potential user or source of private communications equipment or services...AT&T's proposal...would tend to strangle the growth of the radio equipment industry."

### Outlook

Rep. Roosevelt wrote Rep. Celler Feb. 5, drawing attention to the FCC proceeding and suggesting that the Antitrust Subcommittee "look particularly into this phase of the consent decree" during the forthcoming hearings. According to Roosevelt, "the plight of many hundreds of small businessmen in the private mobile communications industry has become desperate" as the result of interpretations being given to the Western Electric-AT&T judgment "by the public utility regulatory agencies of a number of states."

Subcommittee sources say that the hearings will review and attempt to clarify the substantial discrepancies between the Government's 1949 demands for relief and the terms of the judgment finally negotiated. In the light of Celler's correspondence with the Attorney General, however, it appears unlikely that the Executive Branch will be willing to reveal any information concerning the intra-Administration clash of opinion concerning terms of the judgment, as indicated by Barnes' testimony.

There appears to be little that the Subcommittee might do with respect to this particular decree. However, the inquiry is expected to throw additional light on the question of whether the consent decree -- nowhere defined in law -- should become the subject of legislation. The only proposal now before the Subcommittee is Rep. Roosevelt's bill, HR 427, introduced Jan. 3, 1957. This would require that 30 days elapse before consent decrees would take effect. During this period anyone "who may be aggrieved" by the proposed judgment could apply for a hearing before the court involved. According to Roosevelt, the bill, which is now being circulated to various Government agencies for their comments, is supported by the Federal Trade Commission but opposed by the Department of Justice. Further action on the bill, if any, is likely to await conclusion of the Antitrust Subcommittee's long-range inquiry.

## ATL SCORES TRADE FIGURES

President Karl H. Helfrich of the American Tariff League March 17 wrote all Members of Congress "revealing important statistical weaknesses" in estimates of the number of trade-dependent jobs given by Administration witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee. The Committee currently is holding hearings on HR 10368, an Administration bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years. (Weekly Report p. 268)

Helfrich said the Administration's claim that there were 4.5 million jobs tied to export trade was "open to question." The figures, he said, were based on a 1952 Bureau of Labor Statistics study that used 1947 data in surveying non-farm employment linked to export trade only. He said it was a "disservice to Congress for proponents of HR 10368 to continue repeating the dubious figure of 4.5 million...and at the same time to minimize the number of American workers who can be displaced by imports."

## AFL-CIO MEMORANDUM

AFL-CIO President George Meany March 14 sent President Eisenhower a memorandum on the Nation's current economic situation. Meany used figures from the Departments of Commerce and Labor which, he said, indicated the economy was "still pointing downward" in the month of March. Meany said "there is no indication that unemployment has declined between February and March as it normally does. It is not necessary to wait until the second week in April to obtain a picture of the current unemployment situation."

The data sent to the President by Meany included recent figures for industrial production, new orders placed with manufacturers, business investment (in new plant and equipment), total retail sales, non-agricultural unemployment, manufacturing industry work-week hours and the rate of increase in employment compensation claims.

In a letter accompanying the memorandum, Meany cited cuts in automobile and steel production. The automobile industry, he said, in the second week in March had manufactured only 83,000 vehicles, compared with 100,000 over the comparable period in February. He said the steel industry was operating at 52.5 percent of capacity -- 1 percent less than the 53.5 percent figure for the week ending February 15. (Weekly Report p.313)

## FARMERS UNION CONVENTION

President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union March 17 said farmers must control their own economic destinies. Speaking at NFU's biennial convention at Denver, Colo., Patton said, farmers "must have bargaining power" to "move forward together so that the standard of living and the security of everyone will rise to a higher plane." If farmers are ever to achieve a parity of income with any security, he said, they must "fight fire with fire." Patton said farmers were getting only a "little over 50 percent of true parity of income."

## Pressure Points

● COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH, organized in conjunction with the Conference on Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security held in Washington Feb. 25 (Weekly Report p. 243), March 12 announced it had set its first year budget goal at \$500,000. Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Assn. of America and organizer of the conference, said \$131,000 already had been contributed by businessmen. The committee staff has moved into Washington offices at 1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W. donated by the International Assn. of Machinists.

● LABOR'S DAILY, labor's national daily newspaper published by the International Typographical Union, is slated to disband April 30 unless some combination of unions puts up \$50,000 by then. ITU Secretary-Treasurer Don Hurd said the ad-free daily has 10,000 subscribers but needs 50,000 to stay in business.

● NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE Washington office manager, Clarence Mitchell, March 7 at the 10th annual convention of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, said a bill (HR 11219) to study the Supreme Court's desegregation decision would "turn back the clock of integration." Introduced by Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) HR 11219 calls for appointment of a joint Congressional committee "to undertake an investigation and study with respect to the problems of desegregation in the public schools...."

● NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN. board of directors March 9 said it was "shocked at the announcement of the Administration's proposals to strengthen the economy through an anti-recession program which ignores the emergency need for school construction." The NEA favors the school construction bills (S 3311, HR 10763) sponsored by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.).

● SOUTHERN STATES INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL (representing 2,000 Southern business firms) March 16 said Federal spending was not the answer to the business slump. "Government spending has never produced prosperity and never will," Thurman Sensing, executive vice president, wrote to members.

● CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. March 14 elected William A. McDonnell, St. Louis banker, as its new president. McDonnell, 63, will serve one year as Chamber president, succeeding Philip M. Talbott. McDonnell said Congress could help end the recession by voting "sensible tax reforms" and reducing taxes for income groups and for business. A speed-up of Federal public works projects, McDonnell said, would "do some good...but its benefits are over-stated."

● UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO) March 16 elected George Baldanzi and Francis Schaufenbil as its president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, in special elections held at Washington, D.C. The UTW Dec. 10, 1957 was put on probation by the AFL-CIO and since has been operating under supervision by AFL-CIO Monitor Peter J. McGavin.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 10-17.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Adhesives Manufacturing Assn. of America, 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest and significance to the adhesive industry."

Previous Registrations -- Stein-Hall & Co. (1956 Almanac p. 678, Weekly Report p. 315); Ben Blumenthal (1957 Almanac p. 762); National Boating Assn. (Weekly Report p. 314).

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Tariff League, 19 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM H. DOHERTY, 1300 Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10368, a bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, and other tariff legislation.

Compensation -- \$50 daily.

Expenses -- \$50 monthly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

1. Registrant -- RICHARD S. TRIBBE, 1508 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Filed 3/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the interests of the Associated Railways of Indiana."

2. Registrant -- JOHN R. DALTON, 1508 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Filed 3/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Tribbe above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, 205 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 2000, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BALDWIN & MERMEY, public relations firm, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10527, a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to equalize rights in the distribution of identified merchandise.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1949 Almanac p. 854, 1951 Almanac p. 707); Citizens' Committee for Reciprocal World Trade (1948 Almanac p. 434); Hershey Corp. (1947 Almanac p. 761). William H. Baldwin registered for Committee for the International Trade Organization (1949 Almanac p. 859).

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- IRA P. BRADFORD, 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the lumber manufacturing industry.

Previous Registrations -- Standard Oil Co. of Indiana (1949 Almanac p. 847).

2. Registrant -- E. F. BEHRENS, 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Bradford above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- FRANCIS V. KEESLING JR. 605 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 3/11/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting life and accident and sickness insurance."

### Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Credit Union National Assn. Inc., 1617 Sherman Ave., Madison, Wis.

Registrant -- CHARLES M. SMITH, 740 11th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting credit unions."

### Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- UNITED ASSN. OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE U. S. AND CANADA, 901 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/10/58.

● **EMPLOYER** -- United Assn. of Plumbers & Pipefitters, 901 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES DONAHUE, 901 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 7168, a bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies.

### Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- L.L. McCandless Estate, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, law firm, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Favor passage of HR 11200, a bill for the relief of the Estate of L.L. McCandless, deceased."

Previous Registrations -- Firm of Chapman & Wolfsohn registered for Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, Mexico (1955 Almanac p. 702); Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman registered for Camara Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac p. 760); American Taxicab Assn. Inc. (Weekly Report p. 155)

### Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress from their constituents indicated the recession remained the issue of major concern. Opposition to the foreign aid and trade agreements program was voiced by many constituents in areas where unemployment is high. Many others urged income and excise tax cuts to bolster the economy. Dairy farmers wrote opposing any reduction in dairy price supports.

## PRESIDENT SUBMITS 192-POINT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Congress, as of March 14, had received 192 legislative requests from President Eisenhower. Sixty-one of them were items that had been requested in previous years, but not granted by Congress. Several more requests are expected from the President in weeks to come; he has said he will send Congress messages on unemployment compensation and veterans affairs. A number of the requests already submitted deal with the current recession; if it continues, it is probable there will be more requests for legislation to deal with this problem.

It is too early to speculate whether the President's 1958 legislative requests will fare better than his requests have in previous years. If past performance is any guide, the likelihood is that less than one-third of them will be enacted into law.

As the chart below shows, Congress has enacted less of the President's program each year than it did the year before. In 1953 and 1954, when Republicans had a majority in Congress, most of the President's requests were granted. Since 1955, there has been a Democratic majority, and each year the President has gotten less of what he asked for.

The President's requests and the number and percent granted since he took office:

Year	Number of Requests	Requests Granted	Percent Granted
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7
1957	206	76	36.9

Congress may be less receptive to the President's program during 1958 and for the rest of his term since the President's power and prestige theoretically have been reduced by the constitutional provision that he cannot succeed himself.

### Requests Resubmitted

Sixty-one of the 192 legislative requests have been submitted to Congress in prior years by President Eisenhower. Major requests resubmitted in 1958 include postal rate increases, changes in immigration law, aid for economically depressed areas, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and extension of minimum wage laws to include additional workers.

The postal rate increase is already well on its way to final action which will come from a joint Senate-House conference committee meeting to iron out differences in the bills passed by each house. The House approved a four-cent letter rate in 1957 but the Senate has recently amended the bill to provide for a five-cent charge on all except local letters and other higher rates.

In 1957, the President sent Congress 20 requests for changes in immigration law but only five of these received final action. He has asked again for passage of the remaining 15 requests.

The Senate held hearings in 1957 on legislation to aid economically depressed areas but no action was taken. And both the Senate and the House held 1957 hearings on labor legislation without acting.

Bills for Alaskan statehood were reported in the Senate and House in 1957 and are slated for floor action early in this session. The Senate committee has reported a Hawaiian statehood bill but the House group, although it has completed hearings, still must act. The President has backed Hawaiian statehood every year since he took office but only once, in 1954, did a bill receive floor action.

Approval of United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation is another perennial request which has been resubmitted by the President.

### Requests Not Resubmitted

Among the 1957 legislative requests not enacted by Congress that year and not submitted again this year are several important items. Not all these items necessarily have been rejected by the President.

Some key items of the 1957 program not mentioned so far in 1958:

**DROUGHT AID** -- Proposals to extend the authority, broaden the purpose and liberalize the terms of livestock loans in drought areas.

**SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION** -- The four-year, \$1.3 billion school construction grant program, rejected by the House in 1957. A new aid-to-education bill has been substituted.

**RETARDED CHILDREN** -- Grants to train teachers of mentally retarded children.

**HEALTH INSURANCE** -- Plan to permit private health insurance firms to pool resources in order to extend coverage of health insurance.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** -- Grants to states to aid anti-delinquency programs.

**FOREIGN AID** -- Permanent authorizations for military, defense support and technical assistance, all rejected in 1957.

**SAFETY** -- Grants to states for promotion of job safety.

**JUDGES** -- Creation of additional judgeships and other measures to end the court logjam.

**AMENDMENTS** -- Constitutional amendments to lower the voting age and provide equal rights for women.

**VEEP HOME** -- Provide an official residence for the Vice President.

**OFFICE SPACE** -- Provide additional space for the Office of the President.

**FEDERAL WORKERS** -- Provide prepaid group health insurance for Federal workers and establish a career service for overseas employees of U.S. Information Agency.

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT** -- Stimulate overseas investment by eliminating unfair tax duplications on income from foreign businesses.

**NATURAL GAS** -- Exempt gas producers from public utility-type Federal regulation.

## LIST OF 192 LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS; 61 REPEATED

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1958 legislative requests to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive source of the request. A key to the symbols is given in the box on this page. Treaty requests are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate. An asterisk (\*) indicates a request previously submitted but not acted upon.

## Agriculture

1. Extend Titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) until June 30, 1959. (D)
2. Authorize additional \$1.5 billion for expenses and losses sustained in sale of farm surpluses for foreign currency. (D)
3. Terminate the acreage reserve program at the end of the 1958 crop year. (D)
4. Strengthen the conservation reserve program by authorizing an additional \$125 million for calendar year 1959. (D)
5. Authorize price supports within a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts to be determined administratively within guidelines already established by law for practically all other commodities. (D)
6. Authorize price supports within the same range for tobacco. (D)
7. Authorize price supports within the same range for dairy products. (D)
8. Eliminate the escalator clauses governing price supports on basic commodities under the Agricultural Act of 1949. (D)
9. Base price supports for cotton on the average quality of the crop. (D)
10. Eliminate acreage allotments for corn. (D)
11. Provide authority to increase acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco up to 50 percent above the levels determined by existing formulas. (D)
12. Enlarge the Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board from 5 to 7 members and require Senate confirmation of its members. (D)
13. Extend the powers of the Advisory Board to advising the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of the wider discretionary authority requested for determining both acreage allotments and price support levels. (D)
14. Extend the National Wool Act. (D)
15. Extend the school milk program after its expiration date of June 30, 1958. (D)
16. Restrict cost-sharing in the conservation program to those practices which achieve longer lasting conservation benefits. (D)
17. \*Require the states to meet at least 25 percent of the cost of certain future emergency disaster relief programs for agriculture. (D)
18. Revise the distribution formula under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the allocation of a larger amount of loan funds to acute disaster areas. (E)
19. Approve legislation to assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources where the security is adequate and loans can be repaid in a reasonable time. (D)
20. Enact legislation to encourage private investors to make more insured farm real estate loans. (B)

## Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION

1. Enact an expanded program of \$140 million for the National Science Foundation to expand basic research and improve and extend science education. (G)
2. Authorize a program of Federal scholarships for able high school students who lack financial means to go to college.
3. Authorize matching grants to the states to encourage improved state and local testing programs to identify potential abilities of students at an early stage in their education. (G)

## Key

The sources of President Eisenhower's 1958 legislative requests follow with the Congressional Quarterly symbol for each, its date, and the Weekly Report page on which it is covered:

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	State of Union	Jan. 9	29
B	Budget	Jan. 13	49
C	Outline of Military and Civilian Pay Adjustments	Jan. 14	--
D	Agricultural Message	Jan. 16	97
E	Economic Report	Jan. 20	101
F	Labor	Jan. 23	134
G	Education	Jan. 27	136
H	Reciprocal Trade	Jan. 30	162
I	Special Postal Program	Feb. 11	200
J	Special Economic	Feb. 12	200
K	Mutual Security	Feb. 19	214
L	Press Conference	Feb. 28	250
M	Knowland-Martin letter	March 8	317

\*Request previously submitted but not acted upon.

4. Authorize matching grants to the states to encourage strengthening of counseling and guidance services on the local, high school level and in colleges and universities. (G)
5. Authorize matching Federal grants to the states to improve and expand the teaching of science and mathematics. (G)
6. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide graduate fellowships to encourage more students to prepare for college teaching careers. (G)
7. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide Federal grants, on a matching basis, to assist institutions of higher education in expanding their graduate school capacity. (G)
8. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide a four-year program to support special centers in colleges and universities for instruction in foreign languages not commonly taught in the U.S. and to support institutes for those already teaching foreign languages. (G)
9. Authorize the Office of Education to make grants to state educational agencies to improve collection of statistical data about the status and progress of education. (G)
10. Limit Federal participation in the Nation's educational processes to four years. (G)
11. Reduce and then terminate grants for operation of schools in Federally-affected areas and restrict current assistance to instances where Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property. (B)
12. \*Enact temporary legislation under which the Federal Government can help medical and dental schools build teaching facilities. (B)

## HOUSING

1. Raise the allowable maximum of outstanding FHA-insured loans by \$3 billion for each of the next 5 years. (B)
2. Increase to \$30,000 the maximum mortgage amount on owner-occupied housing. (B)
3. Increase the maximum amount of mortgage insured by FHA from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for single-family homes in high cost areas. (B)
4. Enact legislation to revise ceilings on interest rates and remove discount controls on Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages. (E)
5. Remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for rental projects. (J)
6. Remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for cooperative housing. (J)

7. Liberalize special provisions in existing programs of housing for the elderly and consolidate them into a separate rental housing program for the elderly. (B)

8. Require states and localities to provide an increasing share of urban renewal project costs. (B)

9. Change existing formula under which the local agency pays for one-third and Federal capital grants pay for the remaining two-thirds of the net project cost, to one providing for annual reductions so that by fiscal 1962 the Government will contribute not more than 50 percent of the costs of the local projects. (B)

10. Authorize local communities to share costs of community planning programs from the beginning. (B)

11. Authorize program funds now for fiscal 1959 and each of the succeeding five fiscal years to give positive assurance to states and cities concerning the urban renewal program. (B)

12. Extend current authorization for 70,000 units of public housing. (B)

13. Authorize \$200 million for college housing program in fiscal 1959. (B)

14. \*Encourage private financing for college housing by raising current interest rates. (B)

15. Prohibit direct loans on college housing where private funds are available on reasonable terms. (B)

16. Authorize Federal guaranties of college housing obligations which do not have Federal tax exemption. (B)

17. Repeal requirement that all mortgage purchase commitments made by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. be made at par value. (B)

#### WELFARE

1. Modify formulas for public assistance and gradually reduce Federal participation in financing of the program. (B)

2. \*Increase amount and duration of unemployment insurance benefits and extend coverage to firms with one to three workers, to employees in Puerto Rico and to state and local government employees. (E)

3. Provide non-occupational temporary disability insurance for state and territorial employees where programs have not been established. (E)

4. \*Provide long-term financing on a self-supporting basis for railroad retirement systems. (B)

5. \*Enact legislation to recover Federal overpayments to the railroad retirement account and apply them to meet general budget liabilities to the old age and survivors insurance trust fund for military benefits. (B)

6. \*Assist the states to meet costs of civil defense organizations. (B)

#### OTHER

1. Modify Federal program of hospital construction grants to meet only the most urgent needs. (B)

2. Transfer construction of waste treatment facilities from Federal Government to the states. (B)

3. Transfer vocational education program from Federal Government to the states. (B)

4. Authorize Federal Government to relinquish a portion of local telephone service tax now collected to the states simultaneously with transfer of vocational education and waste treatment programs. (B)

### Foreign Policy

#### FOREIGN AID

1. Authorize \$1.8 billion for military assistance for fiscal 1959. (K)

2. Authorize \$835 million for defense support in fiscal 1959. (K)

3. Appropriate \$625 million for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1959. (K)

4. Incorporate the Development Loan Fund and set up a Board of Directors to act as a governing body and assure coordination with foreign policy objectives, thus making fund a separate entity. (K)

5. Authorize \$164 million for technical cooperation. (K)

6. Authorize \$212 million for Special Assistance (K)

7. Authorize a special contingency fund of \$200 million for Mutual Security. (K)

8. Authorize \$10 million to assist in completion of the Inter-American Highway. (B)

#### IMMIGRATION

1. \*Permit the President to authorize the Attorney General to admit, under temporary parole, escapees selected by the Secretary of State who have fled or will flee from Communist-dominated countries. (B)

2. \*Limit the number of temporary parole escapees in any one year to the average number of aliens who have been permitted to enter the U.S. under special legislation since 1948. (B)

3. \*Grant discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit parolees to remain as permanent residents if they want to, subject to disapproval by Congress. (B)

4. \*Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,857 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (B)

5. \*Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (B)

6. \*Permit the use of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within the geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (B)

7. \*Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (B)

8. \*Substitute administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases. (B)

9. \*Authorize the Attorney General to handle hardship cases of aliens having close relatives in the U.S., veterans and "functionaries of religious organizations." (B)

10. \*Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through but not remaining in the U.S. (B)

11. \*Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admission to mainland from Alaska and Hawaii. (B)

12. \*Repeal requirements that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (B)

13. \*Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization. (B)

14. \*Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. for one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (B)

15. \*Limit judicial appeal against deportation orders where purpose of the appeal is to delay deportation by "legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process." (B)

#### OTHER

1. Extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years until June 30, 1963. (H)

2. Amend the Reciprocal Trade Act to give certain new authority to the President to negotiate gradual and selective tariff reductions. (E), (H)

3. \*Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (B)

4. Enact legislation to enable the United States to exchange appropriate scientific and technical information with friendly countries. (A)

5. Authorize Export-Import Bank to extend its lending capacity by \$2 billion. (B)

6. Approve supplemental (fiscal 1958) appropriation for U.S. exhibit at the Brussels Fair. (B)

#### TREATIES

Consent to ratification of:

1. \*International Plant Protection Convention. (1/12/56)

2. \*Convention with Mexico concerning radio broadcasting in the standard broadcast band. (3/12/57)

## President's Legislative Requests - 4

3. \*Convention with Pakistan for avoidance of double taxation and evasion of income taxes. (7/12/57)

4. Supplementary protocol between the U.S., and the United Kingdom amending the convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. (1/16/58)

5. Convention between U.S. and Belgium, supplementing convention of Oct. 28, 1948, for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income taxes. (1/30/58)

6. Agreement between the U.S. and the United Kingdom to extend to certain British overseas territories the application of the convention of April 16, 1945, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. (1/30/58)

## Labor

### TAFT - HARTLEY

1. Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act to prohibit payments made to employee representatives by employer agents or representatives, as well as those made directly by employers, except as authorized by law. (F)

2. Amend the secondary boycott provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. (F)

3. Amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for a union, by picketing, to coerce an employer to recognize it in certain cases. (F)

4. \*Amend the National Labor Relations Act to eliminate the statutory prohibition that bars economic strikers from voting in representation elections. (F)

5. Amend the Act so that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement may not be required to negotiate during the life of the agreement unless it provides for reopening or the parties mutually agree to its being reopened. (F)

6. Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act to provide that the states have jurisdiction in labor-management disputes in which the National Labor Relations Board declines to exercise authority. (F)

7. Amend the Act to authorize the Board to certify as bargaining representatives unions acting in behalf of employees primarily engaged in the building and construction industry. (F)

8. \*Amend the Act to eliminate the provision requiring the filing of non-Communist affidavits by officers of unions seeking to use the Act's processes. (F)

9. Amend the Act to permit the President to designate an acting general counsel when the office of the General Counsel becomes vacant. (F)

### OTHER

1. \*Require registration and detailed annual reporting to the Labor Department of all health, welfare and pension plans for working people whether administered by employers, unions or jointly. (F)

2. Require all labor organizations to file annual financial reports with the Department of Labor and to maintain proper financial books and records open to investigation by all members. (F)

3. Give labor organization members the right to sue in Federal or state courts to enforce the responsibilities of officers handling funds committed to their care by union members. (F)

4. Require all labor organizations to file annual public reports on union organization and structure and to show that their members have recently made use of opportunities to elect officials by secret ballot. (F)

5. Require periodic public reports on financial dealings between employers and employee representatives of labor organizations or their agents. (F)

6. Create a Commissioner of Labor Reports in the Department of Labor to be responsible for the reports recommended. (F)

7. Enact criminal and administrative sanctions to ensure effective enforcement of the program. (F)

8. Extend the coverage of the minimum wage. (E)

9. \*Approve equal pay for equal work legislation. (E)

10. \*Revise laws governing hours of work on Federal construction projects. (E)

11. Authorize the Secretary of Labor to prescribe and enforce safety standards for longshoremen. (E)

12. Charge employers of longshoremen with costs of administering disability compensation. (B)

## Military and Veterans

1. Authorize the President to transfer up to \$2 billion between appropriations available for military functions in the Defense Department. (B)

2. Revise military pay and pay for classified civilian employees in the Defense Department according to recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation (Cordiner Committee). (B)

3. Eliminate current longevity system in which a man of lower rank can receive more pay than one of higher rank. (B)

4. Add two pay grades for both officers and enlisted personnel. (B)

5. Widen the pay differentials between grades by means of substantial increases for senior officers and enlisted grades. (B)

6. Establish uniform entering pay rates for each grade. (B)

7. Adjust and improve veterans' compensation, pension and related programs. (B)

8. Eliminate interest rate limitations on the Veterans Administration Home Loan Guaranty program. (E)

9. Revise ceilings on interest rates and remove discount controls which discourage private financing of military housing. (B)

## Miscellaneous and Administrative

### GENERAL

1. \*Amend the Constitution to provide a method for a Vice President to take over duties of a temporarily disabled President. (L)

2. \*Enact legislation to place Government appropriations on an accrued expenditures basis. (B)

3. Approve legislation authorizing an item veto of appropriation bills. (B)

4. \*Amend Government Corporation Control Act to provide Federal budget and audit control of Government corporations authorized to use Federal funds. (B)

5. Extend authority for General Services Administration and Post Office Department to enter into lease-purchase contracts. (B)

6. Repeal Section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress, concerning real estate transactions, as unconstitutional. (B)

7. Update existing statutes assigning responsibilities for the central coordination and direction of non-military defense programs and vest central authority in the President. (B)

8. Authorize not more than \$4 million to assist in construction of facilities for the Eighth Olympic Winter Games in the U.S. in 1960. (B)

### POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

1. \*Raise postal rates for letters, publications and advertising mail. (B)

2. Establish a five-cent postage rate on all except local letters. (B)

3. Authorize a \$2 billion program to modernize the obsolete physical plant of the Post Office Department over the next three to five years. (I)

4. \*Discontinue Postal Savings System. (B)

5. Increase pay for all grades of postal workers by at least 6 percent. (C)

6. Increase pay for all grades of classified Federal employees by at least 6 percent. (C)

7. Grant higher percentage pay increases to middle and top bracket levels of Federal employees. (C)

8. Remove altogether the statutory limitations on the number of Federal positions in the highest pay grades. (B)

9. Provide pay incentives for those workers who demonstrate marked proficiency in doing their work. (C)

10. Authorize the employment of new postal employees up to the middle of the range within existing grades, in high pay localities, rather than at the lowest step of each grade. (C)

11. Provide pay increases for Foreign Service Act employees. (C)
12. Provide pay increases for employees of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration. (C)
13. \*Authorize training programs for Government workers outside the employing agency. (B)
14. \*Enact legislation to provide for each employing agency to bear its share of the cost of accident compensation benefits. (B)

#### TERRITORIES, D.C.

1. \*Grant statehood to Hawaii. (B)
2. \*Grant statehood to Alaska, subject to area limitations and defense needs. (B)
3. \*Permit citizens of the District of Columbia to elect local officials. (B)
4. \*Permit D.C. citizens to vote in Federal elections. (B)
5. \*Provide for a delegate in the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. (B)
6. \*Bring District of Columbia unemployment insurance provisions up to the standards recommended for the states. (E)
7. Establish a system of benefits for D.C. workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (E)

### Taxes and Economic Policy

#### TAXES

1. Continue income taxes at existing rates. (B)
2. Continue for one year existing excise taxes. (B)
3. Continue for one year existing corporate tax rates. (B)
4. Enact pending legislation to remove unintended tax benefits and hardships. (B)
5. \*Consolidate and simplify wage reporting for income and social security tax purposes. (B)
6. Levy a tax of 3.5 cents per gallon on jet fuels. (B)
7. Increase tax on aviation gasoline from 2 cents to 3.5 cents per gallon. (B)
8. Increase both taxes 3/4 cent per year for 4 years, up to 6.5 cents per gallon. (B)
9. Place receipts from taxes on aviation gasoline, which currently go into the highway trust fund, in the general revenues to help finance operations of the airways. (B)
10. \*Amend the tax laws to extend accelerated depreciation formulas to purchases of used property up to \$50,000 in any one year. (E)
11. \*Grant taxpayers the option of paying estate taxes over periods of up to 10 years where estates largely consist of investments in closely held businesses. (E)
12. \*Permit closely held corporations the option of electing tax status of partnerships. (E)
13. Allow losses on original investments in the stock of small companies to be treated as ordinary loss deductions rather than capital loss deductions. (E)

#### ANTITRUST

1. \*Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers by businesses of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce. (E)

2. \*Extend Federal regulation to bank mergers accomplished through the acquisition of assets. (E)
3. \*Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders issued for violations of the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E)
4. \*Empower the Attorney General in antitrust cases to issue civil investigative demands for the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings. (E)
5. \*Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation may be likely. (E)

#### RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. Limit the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to orderly continuation of work started in prior years and provide that they may not start any new projects in fiscal 1959. (B)
2. \*Authorize the sale of revenue bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority. (B)
3. \*Establish an Area Assistance Administration in the Department of Commerce to extend loans, research grants and technical assistance in areas of persistent unemployment. (E)
4. Transfer the financing of the forest and public lands highway program of the Department of Commerce to the highway trust fund. (B)
5. Provide for the payment from the highway trust fund of the expenses incurred by the Treasury in collecting taxes going into the trust fund. (B)
6. Enact legislation to control advertising on the interstate highway system. (B)
7. Amend the Highway Act of 1956 to suspend for three years certain expenditure limitations. (M)

#### OTHER

1. Revise the current debt limit of \$275 billion upward temporarily through fiscal year 1959. (B)
2. \*Make permanent the Small Business Administration. (B)
3. Authorize \$53 million for the SBA in fiscal 1959. (B)
4. \*Require that all costs of future loans in Federal credit programs be paid by the borrowers who benefit from the loans. (B)
5. Enact legislation to authorize other Federal lending programs to substitute guaranties or insurance of private loans to the maximum feasible extent. (B)
6. \*Authorize Government to permit interest rates high enough to attract private lenders. (B)
7. Extend the Renegotiation Act. (B)
8. Extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years to June 30, 1960. (B)
9. Delete rider attached to Defense Appropriation Act in past years which virtually prohibits normal competitive bidding by other countries on defense contracts. (B)
10. Extend Export Control Act beyond expiration date of June 30, 1958. (B)
11. \*Permit Securities and Exchange Commission to apply its simplified notification procedure to security issues in amounts up to \$500,000. (E)
12. Approve amendments to the Antidumping Act of 1921 to improve its administration. (E)
13. \*Increase Patent Office fees. (B)
14. Provide funds for the improvement of the Federal economic statistics program. (E)

## ANTI-RECESSION MOVES

Public works and tax cut proposals continued to flood Capitol Hill, but the Administration held fast to its "wait and see" stand on drastic anti-recession measures. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), reporting March 18 on the weekly White House conference of GOP leaders with the President, said tax cuts were discussed but a decision probably would be delayed for "several months." Knowland said Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson told the conference the Administration would undertake no tax program without prior consultation with Democratic leaders. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) March 17 said he and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) had agreed with Anderson on mutual consultation before any major tax action. Johnson March 17 said he hoped any tax bill also would encompass broadened social security and old age benefits. (Weekly Report p. 320)

President Eisenhower, meanwhile, pushed ahead with his March 8 proposal for extended jobless benefits. He scheduled a March 17 meeting to discuss the plan with the executive committee of the Governors' Conference.

In another anti-recession move, the President March 14 sent a letter to Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee requesting fiscal 1959 emergency appropriations of \$125.3 million for river, harbor and flood control projects and \$46.2 million for hospital construction.

Mr. Eisenhower March 19, in letters to Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson and Housing and Home Finance Administrator Albert M. Cole, called for an anti-recession speed-up in the spending of about \$2.25 billion in Federal, state and local funds for construction and rural electrification. The plan called for faster spending of \$1,248,000,000 previously appropriated Federal money and \$1,007,000,000 in state, local and private money for public facility loans, college housing loans, slum clearance projects, public housing and rural electrification loans. (Weekly Report p. 359)

Further evidence of the economic downswing came in a March 17 Federal Reserve Board report. The report said factory and mining output dropped two percent in February -- the sixth consecutive monthly decline. It also noted a "sharp curtailment" in oil output and early March cutbacks in auto production, along with a continued low rate of steel production. The Board March 18 reduced by one-half of 1 percent the reserves its 6,400 member banks are required to maintain against demand deposits. The action, similar to one taken Feb. 19, theoretically released \$3 billion of new funds for lending. A Board spokesman, citing the March 17 business report, said the cut was made "in view of economic conditions." (Weekly Report p. 244)

In Congress, these were some of the anti-recession proposals:

March 14 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said in a floor speech the President should summon business and industrial leaders, consumer and farm representatives to Washington to stimulate a national effort. He also recommended a cut in the Federal Reserve Board rediscount rate.

March 15 -- Ten GOP Senators, in letters to Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy and General Services Administrator Franklin G. Floete, suggested that the Government split its contracts and award half to the low bidder and half to firms in surplus labor areas as a "far more effective" measure to meet the recession than a public works speed-up.

March 16 -- Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) said he was preparing a standby anti-recession bill to cut withholding taxes in half for the last six months of 1958, thus saving taxpayers \$6 billion.

March 17 -- Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) introduced legislation (S 3502) calling for a \$75 million airport construction program. Sen. J.W. Fulbright introduced a bill (S 3497) calling for a \$2 billion state and municipal public works program. (Weekly Report p. 341)

Chairman Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Committee said he would propose a revival of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. on a standby basis, to cope with any threatened big business crash.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson estimated that anti-recession legislation currently moving through Congress could provide two million jobs.

## SUPREME COURT POWERS

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) March 14 said "a boiling storm is rising" over a bill (S 2646) by Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) to curb the powers of the Supreme Court. The bill was scheduled to be discussed at a March 17 meeting of the Committee which was cancelled because several members were away. (Weekly Report p. 319)

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) March 5 said he favored having Supreme Court cases decided by nine men in order to eliminate minority rulings and deadlocked decisions. Keating said this could be achieved by having lower court judges sit on the Supreme Court when any of the nine justices were absent.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) March 12 said the Constitution as it stands is an effective bar against "judge-made laws if its terms are called to the attention of all future judicial nominees." O'Mahoney, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said he intended to propose a rule requiring this. He said: "Judge-made law is unconstitutional but I do not believe that any legislation, not even the Jenner bill can improve the situation."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) March 13 introduced a bill (S 3467) to prevent the Supreme Court or the U.S. Court of Appeals from having jurisdiction over school cases where state constitutions or regulations are involved.

## CORRECTION

In CQ's report on 1957 political spending (Weekly Report p. 184), spending figures for Americans for Democratic Action were incorrectly recorded. ADA spent \$114,751.30 from its regular account and \$44,143.84 from its non-political account.

## SPACE CONTROL PROPOSALS

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) March 17 said the United States had "lost a propaganda battle" needlessly by letting the Russians be first with an outer space proposal. The Russians March 15 called for creation of a United Nations outer space agency. Johnson said the Administration should make, through the UN, "a proposal stripped of all propaganda trappings and founded on an honest desire to achieve peace through international cooperation" in space and other fields. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said the Russian proposal was made originally by Johnson in a Jan. 14 speech and that the Administration stood by while the Russians backed it. (Weekly Report p. 96)

## MODIFIED GAS BILL

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) and three other Senators March 14 introduced a bill (S 3488) to exempt from Federal regulation more than 5,000 small, independent producers of natural gas who sell less than two billion cubic feet of gas in interstate commerce annually. Long said he would have preferred to see action on a controversial bill (HR 8525) to extend the exemption to all producers. But, Long said, HR 8525 "has been as dead as a door nail, insofar as this Congress is concerned" since contributions to a Texas Republican "appreciation dinner" for House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. were linked with the fate of the bill. (Weekly Report p. 191)

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said that even though he had "strongly opposed" HR 8525, he was co-sponsoring the Long bill in hopes that, if passed, it would kill the broader bill to exempt all producers. Long and Clark agreed that they would oppose all attempts to attach the text of HR 8525 to S 3488. Other co-sponsors were Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Ralph Yarborough (D Texas).

## AMERICAN SALES PUSHED

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Chairman Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee March 16 said Congress would back a program to use foreign aid funds to create more jobs for the unemployed. Knowland said it was "quite likely" Congress would restrict the amount of foreign aid appropriations paid to foreign suppliers.

## CIVILIAN NUCLEAR CONTROL

Rep. Carl T. Durham, Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, March 19 said civilian control of nuclear affairs was being threatened by the Defense Department and promoters of conventional fuels and aircraft who, he said, were making "a strong play for military development of space vehicles." Durham said that "as a minimum" the Atomic Energy Commission should retain responsibility for atomic power development for space vehicles.

## SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Dr. Paul Darwin Foote of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; March 10.

Malcolm Anderson of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as an Assistant Attorney General; March 11.

## Political Notes

### KNIGHT ENDORSED

California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) March 17 won the endorsement of the California Republican Assembly (CRA) as the party's candidate for the Senate. But the advantage he gained from the endorsement may have been offset by the bitter quarrel that broke out between Knight and San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (R), who will oppose the Governor in the June 3 Republican primary.

The CRA is an unofficial body of Republican leaders whose chief function is to make pre-primary endorsements. The endorsed candidates usually, but not always, win in the primaries.

A CRA committee Jan. 18 had split 18-18 on endorsing Knight. (Weekly Report p. 138) The same committee March 14 endorsed Knight, 29-7, and the full CRA ratified the action March 17, 109-44.

The Knight-Christopher fight centered on a pamphlet circulated at the meeting by Knight supporters. Titled "The Political Odd-yssey of George Christopher," the circular charged the Mayor had been first a Republican then a Progressive, then a Democrat and, since 1948, again a Republican.

In an angry speech, Christopher said the pamphlet's title was a slur on his Greek ancestry, said Knight had helped plan the attack personally and accused Knight of "bigotry, intolerance and vulgar and wholly un-American tactics." He said the pamphlet "condemns all converts to the Republican party."

Knight denied any part in preparing the pamphlet but said it "couldn't be any attempt to cast any aspersions on anybody's race or religion. It is unfortunate that the gentleman in question has so completely lost his perspective under the strain of the campaign."

In another action, the CRA upheld the Jan. 18 decision of its fact-finding committee in endorsing San Francisco State Assemblyman Caspar W. Weinberger (R) for attorney general. Weinberger will be opposed in the primary by Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), a close political associate of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

### MUSKIE TO RUN

Maine Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D) March 19 said he would run for the Senate against Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine).

### LeCOMPTE ELECTION

The House Administration Elections Subcommittee March 18 ruled Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) was the winner of the 1956 election in Iowa's 4th District. The defeated Democratic candidate, Steven V. Carter, had formally contested the election, which he lost by 1,618 votes. LeCompte has announced he will not seek reelection in 1958. (Weekly Report p. 138, 159)

The full House Administration Committee, by split vote, March 19 endorsed the Subcommittee decision that LeCompte was the winner. Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) said only a few Members opposed the action, and they were expected to carry their fight to the House floor.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S NATIONAL CONFERENCE

*Following is the prepared text of President Eisenhower's March 18 speech to the sixth annual Republican Women's National Conference:*

The American citizen in these times has a staggering job in keeping up with the facts and issues of a fast-moving world. He is seemingly expected to understand everything from the effects of a change in the Federal Reserve discount rate, to a boundary dispute in mid-Africa, to the impact of our stockpiling policy on the zinc industry. Presumably to help him gain this understanding, every day millions of words pour out of our presses and loud speakers to tell him about the day's news and controversies. Along with this he is practically inundated by a volume of advice and exhortation flowing from political circles, as to what his opinions and actions should be.

Out of such a welter of words and widely diverging counsel, how can the thoughtful citizen develop for himself sensible decisions on current issues? Obviously, he cannot do it by bending to every gust of political opinion, or by depending upon the meanderings of some self-appointed prophet. He can deal wisely with his complex world only if he begins with an orderly set of personal convictions about fundamentals, assembles pertinent facts as he knows them and then constantly checks his daily decisions against these deep convictions.

In somewhat the same fashion, it is one of the functions of a political party to develop and articulate basic convictions, so that its specific governmental actions will have the direction of well-understood principles. I am proud to say that the Republican party and the Republican Administration have held forth to American men and women a consistent set of basic policies. For five years we have struggled tirelessly to put those policies into action. And with a good degree of success. Now, let us see how both a party and an individual, pondering problems that today engage attention can, by harking back to principle, sometimes transform a swirling mass of controversy into a clear line of purpose.

## I.

First, for example, there is the relation of the Government to the economy. The Republican principle is clear: We believe that the Government has a never-ending responsibility to keep abreast of the facts of economic activity, and to be prepared, whenever an economic downturn occurs, to do whatever it can to help bring about a healthy increase in employment and business activity. But another part of the same principle also holds that the real main-spring of our kind of economy is not Government, but the built-in thrust and vigor of private enterprise.

I want to say personally to every unemployed worker, every housewife trying to keep the family going on an unemployment check, every worried businessman, every young man and woman concerned about a job: your Administration is doing and will do everything that it can constructively do to bring about a resurgence of employment and production. This is not an exercise in economic theory, nor primarily a problem of graphs and statistics. All the economic indicators and high-sounding oratory in the world cannot fill the empty place in a pay envelope. We are concerned with people -- their jobs, their homes, their children, their hopes and plans, their worries and ambitions.

Already a long line of governmental actions have been taken to stimulate recovery. The Government has acted, I earnestly believe, in both a sound and timely fashion.

• First, beginning in November the Federal Reserve authorities began to ease credit. Funds are now more readily available to borrowers and interest costs are lower.

• Second, the Administration has taken numerous steps, in the light of easier credit conditions, to stimulate private demand for homes. Down payments were reduced last August. The amount of cash required to purchase a new home was further reduced in January. Last month the Veterans Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board acted to increase the availability of funds for home mortgages. I have recently ordered the release of

additional funds for military housing and for other special assistance programs. I have earlier this month requested of the Congress new housing legislation, including the adjustment of statutory interest rate ceilings, which have blocked the flow of private funds into important private construction programs.

• Third, to help meet the personal needs of those unemployed workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits under state laws, I have in preparation, for recommendation to the Congress, a plan for a temporary extension of such benefits. We must move with speed since this plan bears directly on the immediate personal well-being and personal dignity of thousands of American families.

• Fourth, the Administration has accelerated the schedule for the construction and improvement of needed facilities for which appropriated funds are available. These projects include such items as water resources and reclamation projects. They include a step-up in Federal aid for hospital construction. They include the Administration's program to modernize our postal facilities, a step which is essential if the Post Office Department is to continue expeditious handling of the growing volume of mail.

The General Services Administration is accelerating its program for repair and modernization of Federal buildings and for building needed new facilities.

A sharp advance in expenditures for Federal aid to highways is already taking place under the new budget. And I have asked the Congress to amend the Highway Act to suspend certain expenditure ceilings for three years, to permit accelerated placement of highway contracts.

## URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

Expenditures under the Urban Renewal Program are also rising rapidly, and we are taking action to speed pending projects. Wherever possible, we are accelerating already-authorized procurement of equipment and other needed supplies. This is a sample of the sort of thing we are already doing.

All of the projects being accelerated and being presently readied as a reserve have one thing in common: they are useful and needed in themselves. Moreover, they are generally projects that start quickly, provide employment quickly, and also do not drag out so long that they compete with the needs of private enterprise when the expected resurgence comes.

Now a word about the make-work approach with its vast, slow-moving projects. To this I am flatly opposed. First, it is not effective. Moreover, experience clearly shows that too much of this sort of make-work activity tends to supplant rather than to supplement private activity. It dulls the edge of private initiative. It builds up a huge bureaucracy. And it threatens to turn a temporary recession into a long-term economic headache. The hardships to individuals and their families of a temporary downturn in employment are bad enough. But this Administration is not going to be panicked by alarmists into activities that could actually make those hardships not temporary but chronic.

Let me repeat: This Administration will continue to undertake, by Executive action or proposal to the Congress, any measure -- including tax reduction if, after consultation with Congressional leaders, such action should prove desirable and necessary -- that will assist healthy economic recovery.

This recovery effort of the American people will be successful. We know it will be successful, because we have faith in our Nation, in our free economy and in ourselves. One hundred and seventy-three million Americans have over the years earned for themselves the highest standard of living in the world. They still have the skills, the resources, the knowledge and the experience that will enable them to overcome temporary setbacks to economic growth and place them once more on the road to ever higher levels of prosperity.

To this goal I am fully dedicated. My confidence in our ability to attain this goal is as strong as my belief in the greatness and destiny of our beloved country.

## II.

Next, the farm economy. If there ever was an issue that called for intelligence instead of prejudice, conviction instead of expediency, purpose instead of drifting, courage instead of timidity -- that issue is the farm program. It is therefore highly fortunate that we have a Secretary of Agriculture who typifies intelligence, conviction, purpose and courage.

The principle we are following with respect to the farm economy is this: to get real improvement in farm income, unnatural wartime controls must progressively give way to greater reliance on the natural operation of free market forces. Price-depressing surpluses must be reduced and then eliminated. At the same time, price support policies must avoid creating new and greater surpluses.

Meanwhile, every possible constructive action to improve agricultural health should be taken. Already much progress has been made in this direction through the Rural Development Program, the extension of low-cost credit to the family farm, the sharing of our abundance with the needy at home and abroad through donations, export sales for foreign currencies, research to find new uses for farm products, special programs to increase milk consumption, long-range conservation measures and the development of new markets.

The improvement in farm prices at points where these principles have been given a chance shows that we are on the right track. Farm prices are now 8 percent above last year and 11 percent above two years ago. Income per person on farms last year was the highest in history. Improvement is slow, the adjustment is sometimes painful, and there have been increases in costs of non-farm products that have robbed farmers of part of their gains. But the direction of the Administration's farm program itself is right.

By contrast, the Senate bill passed last week, freezing rigidly the price-depressing practices of the past, represents in my opinion a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction -- the direction that can only lead to chronic controls and perpetual troubles for the farmer. The Administration program seeks to make Government a real partner of the farmer -- not his boss.

## III.

Now, a word about conduct in Government. Here there is only one possible principle for all Americans to follow: the standard of official conduct must be the highest standard known to human behavior.

First, let us remember, we are opposed to further centralization in Government, and indeed have been working cooperatively with state governors to reverse the trend of the past two or three decades in this direction. But, the powers of government become ever more pervading and comprehensive as new problems arise out of constantly increasing interdependence of all sections and sectors of our country and world. Government activities reach into the lives and businesses of our people at a thousand points. For all practical purposes, remedies by the individual against unwise or unfair Government actions are often too difficult and costly to be effective. As a result, the citizen's primary protection lies in the assurance that the country's administrators are affected by no conceivable interest other than the public interest.

Of course in a Government as large as ours, staffed by fallible human beings, there is no way to make certain that a deviation from this standard will not sometimes occur. But all of us can make certain, by prompt, decisive and fair corrective action, that public confidence in the integrity of Government is maintained. The greater the role and responsibility of Government, then the greater the importance of uncompromising insistence on the highest official standards, all the time, everywhere.

## IV.

Finally, I want to talk about the principle we are following in our relations with people overseas. It comes to this: We are trying to apply to the world community the same principles that have brought harmony and progress to local, state and national communities.

Many years ago, the things we now do on a community basis were unheard of. A man who could afford to educate his own children hired tutors, though his neighbors' children remained ignorant. He took health precautions in his own house, though

nearby there might be disease and contagion. He looked after his own business, and let other businessmen look out for themselves.

Then people began to realize, as a matter of simple self-interest, that they themselves could have a free, healthy, prosperous community only if their neighbors were educated and healthy and their community prosperous. Our programs of economic and technical aid to newly-developing countries recognize this same truth, on a world-wide basis.

A similar principle applies to world trade. Today, by any test of interdependence and transportation, our overseas friends in the world community are much closer to us than New York was to Kansas City a hundred years ago, and infinitely closer than New York was to California. Four and one-half million Americans owe their jobs to the activity created by overseas trade. But if we are to sell to others, we must buy from others. If we do not buy from them, and pay them with dollars, where will they get the dollars with which to buy our goods? And if they do not buy our goods, what happens to the four and one-half million Americans whose jobs depend on world trade?

But there is even more than this at stake. Peace is at stake. Picture two different kinds of world. First, a world in which we have begun to throw up increasing tariff and quota restrictions against imports. What happens? Bitter resentment among peoples whose good will and help is essential to our collective security. A sharp cut in their purchases from us. A severe blow to their vitally necessary development programs. A resultant mounting of unrest and violence. Offers by the Soviets to take their output on a barter basis. A desperate turning toward the Communists, for want of an alternative. A gradual but relentless shackling of the smaller country's economy to that of the Soviets, until at last it is an economic satellite, overrun with Communist technicians and agents, and at last national and personal freedoms lost. Eventually, as one country after another runs this course, the United States will find itself beleaguered and alone, its economy shrunken, its military posture damaged, its young men drafted by the millions for the grim defense of their friendless country.

Now consider the other possible picture. A world in which the newly-developing countries build up more and more diversified economies, with a host of new demands and wants to be filled by sales from our factories and farms. Their own products begin to sell all over the globe. With progress comes pride and confidence. The same energy that might have gone into rioting and smashing goes into building and producing. As more and more goods move back and forth between our countries, so more and more people visit and learn to know each other. The ties of culture, of language, of law, of literature, of religion, all gradually become better understood and closer. Millions of people acquire a stake in a stable but forward-moving way of life, that combines increasing living standards with personal freedom. In short, they have a stake in building and maintaining the only kind of world in which peace can really grow and flourish.

My fellow citizens, that is the kind of world America wants. But if we are to have that kind of world, we must help to build it. And two of the most indispensable building stones in the structure -- without which it can never stand -- are the Administration's mutual security bill and the extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

## CONCLUSION

Now, although my audience today is made up primarily of women, I have talked to you not as women but as American citizens with a special responsibility in public affairs. There is no special "women's angle" to the great issues of our day. Certainly, mothers do not want their sons to be shot at on the battlefield, but neither do fathers. And, I might add, neither do the sons.

Our problems are not matters of motives. All Americans agree on the kind of harmonious prospering world we would like to see. Our problem is rather to get public understanding of the intricate international and domestic questions that must be decided right if we are to help build that kind of world.

An ever increasing burden of responsibility has devolved upon the people of this country in recent years, and, in the perspective of history, we have had comparatively little time as a people to prepare for it. This is no cause for pessimism or defeatism. Rather it is a condition that should stimulate our pride and inspire confidence. Though America is confronted with a great task, let no one doubt that America is equal to its every requirement.

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What is needed above all is sober education in the facts of today's world, and a seriousness of approach to crucial public issues that is in proportion to the gravity of the decisions we must make.

In the light of our world position, our Nation cannot tolerate, in any individual or in any party, demagoguery that would put winning a cheap political advantage above winning the world struggle for justice and freedom. In this day and time it is up to every political party in every free country to stand up and be counted on national issues, as a national party, dedicated to the best interests of the Nation and the world.

The Republican party and Republican Administration are proud to take their stand on their Nation-wide principles, their consistent five-year endeavor to apply those principles, and their forward-looking proposals for the future. This is not a narrow, partisan set of principles and proposals. These are the actions that the overwhelming majority of Americans, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents, know in their hearts are what the country needs and the world needs.

The growing dimensions of our world responsibility require that we strive always toward higher levels of understanding, of personal dedication and of insistence upon absolute integrity in political life. If, as a party, this is our dedication, we will attract to its support those additional millions of Americans who, with us, believe that we can make our country and our world secure, prosperous and peaceful.

My most profound hope and my most devout prayers for the Republican party is that in its ranks the workers, members and candidates will be individuals who will set -- and live -- this high standard of responsibility, understanding and devotion in such a way as to bring lasting credit and strength to party, community and country.

## VANGUARD LAUNCHING

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's March 17 statement announcing the successful launching of the Navy's Vanguard satellite:*

I have just been informed by Dr. Alan Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, that a small test vehicle has been placed in orbit around the earth by the Vanguard rocket. The orbiting is part of a series of tests which will be conducted prior to the launching of Vanguard satellites as part of the United States' participation in International Geophysical Year.

## BRUNDAGE RESIGNATION

*Following are the texts of Budget Director Percival F. Brundage's March 12 letter of resignation and President Eisenhower's reply:*

### BRUNDAGE LETTER

March 12, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

I am most grateful for the opportunity you have given me to serve for a time in your Administration. While my work has been exacting, your support has been more than generous, and it has been a most rewarding experience. You have set an example of such devoted service to the country that it has stirred me deeply.

The Bureau of the Budget is staffed by a group of highly competent devoted civil servants with only five non-career appointees. It is providing for you the staff assistance you need to present the annual budget to the Congress, for clearing legislation with the departments and agencies, for developing organization and management recommendations, for reviewing statistical methods and procedures throughout the Government, as well as such special tasks you refer to us.

Under your Administration, we have been able to strengthen our organization and make substantial strides towards better fiscal management throughout the Government. This has been accomplished in part through legislation based on Hoover Commission recommendations, and in part by administrative action.

As you know, the Bureau of the Budget has reorganized in order to provide on your behalf greater leadership in the Executive Branch in modernizing the Government's systems for budgeting and accounting, bringing about other management improvements, and

developing more adequate expenditure controls. We have been working in close collaboration with the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office.

The form and content of the Budget Document have been steadily improved during your Administration. A shorter readable Budget in Brief was prepared and issued this year at the same time as the Budget Message. A midyear revision is issued after Congress adjourns, also in readable form. Our two balanced budgets for 1956 and 1957 enabled a reduction of \$3.9 billion in the public debt during these two years. While the results for 1958 and 1959 will not be as satisfactory budgetwise due largely to current increases in defense expenditures and reductions in estimated receipts, Federal expenditures have been kept to current levels only by continuous emphasis on economy and careful selection of the most pressing programs. The needs for defense, for research and development, for the improvement of our economy have always received top priority.

My immediate predecessors set an example of resigning after a few years to give opportunity for administration to others with a fresh viewpoint. Since I have now served somewhat longer than either of them, and since I must attend to some personal matters that have been neglected, I am submitting my resignation, Mr. President, to take effect at your convenience. As you know, this is the best time of the year to make changes in the Bureau of the Budget. Since the submission of your 1959 Budget Message to the Congress I have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the Finance Committee of the Senate (three times) and the Joint Economic Committee to support the budget and the requests for an increase in the debt limit. We are now turning to preliminary steps in the preparation of the 1960 budget.

I shall continue to work enthusiastically for your programs to strengthen our country and to obtain better international stability and peace. In fact, I may be able to help more outside in this respect than within Government. If after a time, however, you should wish me to undertake some special task, please call upon me. Both Amittai and I have particular interest in the people-to-people programs and trying to develop better world understanding and good will.

Amittai wishes to be included in expressing our great respect and admiration for you and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Respectfully yours,  
PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE

### PRESIDENT'S LETTER

March 12, 1958

Dear Percy:

It is with great regret and reluctance that I accept your resignation as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, effective on or about March fifteenth. I know well the complicated and demanding nature of the post, and realize fully that after four years of such strenuous work you have a natural and intense desire for freedom to attend to your personal affairs.

I am proud, as I know you are, of the achievements of the Bureau of the Budget under your direction. You have devoted yourself tirelessly and selflessly to bringing about better fiscal standards and management throughout all departments of government.

It is especially difficult to keep the high degree of efficiency we all want in fiscal affairs in the face of ever increasing demands of the security establishment and changes in the domestic economy. You and the members of your Department have adjusted yourselves and your work admirably and understandingly to the requirements of these situations. I am grateful to you for your outstanding service.

I appreciate your willingness to continue to work, outside of Government, to bring about an awareness of what we must do to insure the survival of our free enterprise system. I am even more grateful for your assurance that, when circumstances might indicate a renewed need for your services, I would be free to call upon you.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in the hope that you and Mrs. Brundage will enjoy to the fullest, for many years, the happiness and satisfactions that you so richly deserve.

With warm regard,

As ever,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION

Following are the texts of President Eisenhower's March 19 letters to Albert M. Cole, director of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, in which the President directed an acceleration of Federally aided construction programs under existing appropriations and authorizations:

### LETTER TO COLE

Dear Mr. Cole:

In accordance with the policy announced in my statement of March 8, 1958 of accelerating where feasible construction programs under existing appropriations and authorizations, you are directed to take the following steps with respect to programs under the jurisdiction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency:

#### Public Facility Loan Program

You are instructed to take all feasible administrative steps to secure the commencement of construction of projects supported under the Public Facility Loan Program including the use of Federal financing during construction where such financing will avoid a delay in initiating the project. Preference should be given to loans for projects ready for immediate construction. In addition, you should liberalize the program by extending eligibility for loans to communities of larger population and by broadening the categories of public works eligible for loans. To assure adequate funds to finance this accelerated program, I am directing the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to release present reserved balances of the \$100 million authorization for this program for use as needed for the processing of applications.

#### College Housing

You should launch a vigorous program to expedite construction on some \$300 million in college housing loans on which planning is complete or substantially under way, and which have not yet been placed under construction. To this end, you should undertake, in cooperation with the governing officials of applicant institutions, to assure that there is no avoidable delay in the commencement of construction on college housing program projects. In this case again, Federal advances for construction should be used to the extent necessary to accomplish this purpose.

#### Urban Renewal

Public and private construction planned in connection with urban renewal projects in execution or about to be placed in execution involves investments of hundreds of millions of dollars. In many cases the land involved has been acquired, cleared and improved, and in some has been sold or leased for redevelopment. This large volume of essential construction should be accelerated. To this end, top priority should be given in the operations of your agency to urban renewal activities:

1. Facilitating and accelerating the undertaking of construction on urban renewal project sites where the land has already been disposed of for redevelopment in accordance with an approved urban renewal plan.
2. Accelerating the disposition of project land which can be made available for early construction when sold.
3. Prompt initiation of installation of public facilities and site improvements.

In connection with the foregoing, you should where necessary authorize local communities to undertake public facilities and site improvements with their own funds for later incorporation in the financing of the project. Where local public or private construction is to be undertaken with Federal financial assistance, you should take all necessary steps to assure that such assistance is available when required and that the necessary construction is undertaken at the earliest feasible and appropriate time.

#### Public Housing

You should secure a review of the status of all projects under annual contributions contract on which construction has not started and, in cooperation with local officials, take all reasonable and

feasible steps to see that any obstacles remaining are eliminated and that construction of such projects is promptly begun. This should result in starting construction on new projects at a substantially faster rate than was previously planned.

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

### LETTER TO BENSON

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with the policy announced in my statement of March 8, 1958 of accelerating, where feasible, construction programs under existing appropriations and authorizations, you are directed to take the following steps with respect to the Rural Electrification Administration loan programs:

1. Encourage REA borrowers to accelerate necessary construction of electrification and telephone facilities under already approved loans. I am informed that there is a total of some \$740 million of balances available but not yet used under previously approved loans. Since these funds would be used for needed facilities, it may be possible for cooperatives and other borrowers to move forward the time at which orders are placed with manufacturers of materials and equipment under these programs.
2. Encourage additional facilities loans to finance farm and rural home installations for electrical services, and the purchase of electrical appliances and other equipment. Funds are presently available under the REA program which can be used to finance such installations and purchases by consumers. Additional purchases of facilities, where needed for improved farm and family living, would be of special benefit to the economy at this time.

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## PRIVATE VETO MESSAGE

President Eisenhower March 17 vetoed a private bill (S 674) that would have provided special tax relief for Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun, sole stockholders of River Grange Co. Inc. The company was liquidated in 1953, but the Hauns failed to elect, within the required 30-day period, to take advantage of a section of the Internal Revenue Code permitting deferral of tax upon unrealized appreciation in the value of the property distributed in liquidation. The President said that "the granting of special relief in this case would constitute an inequitable discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent...."

## LEND LEASE OPERATIONS

Following is the text of the transmittal letter accompanying a report on 1956 operations under the Lend-Lease Act of 1941 which President Eisenhower sent to Congress March 10:

### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am sending you herewith the Thirty-eighth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations for the calendar year 1956. During this period, collections and credits amounting to approximately \$36 million were realized on lend-lease accounts. In addition, 88,777,495.85 fine troy ounces of lend-lease silver were returned to the United States.

Last year I reported that notable progress had been made toward reaching agreement with Poland for settlement of its lend-lease account. The settlement agreement was signed with Poland on June 28, 1956. Also, a settlement arrangement was concluded with Ecuador for certain postwar debts relevant to lend-lease. More details on these and other lend-lease activities are contained in the report.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
March 10, 1958.

## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 340

S 916 -- Provide for issuance of check and continuation of accounts when there is vacancy in office of disbursing officer for Post Office Department. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/29/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 15, 1957. Senate passed May 22, 1957. House Government Operations reported Feb. 20, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. President signed March 15, 1958.

## Public Law 341

HR 8795 -- Amend section 507 and subsection 602 (a) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that Franklin D. Roosevelt Library be considered "Presidential archival depository." DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 7/18/57 -- House Government Operations reported July 31, 1957. House passed Aug. 5, 1957. Senate Government Operations reported Feb. 10, 1958. Senate passed March 3, 1958. President signed March 15, 1958.

## Public Law 342

S 1552 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish program to carry on certain research and experimentation to develop methods for commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crops. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/12/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 1, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 21, 1957. House passed, amended, March 3, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments March 4, 1958. President signed March 15, 1958.

## Public Law 343

S 1828 -- Retrocede to Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over Blackfeet Highway and its connections with Glacier National Park road system. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 4/9/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 22, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 13, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. President signed March 15, 1958.

## Public Law 344

HR 5809 -- Provide for construction of United States ship Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 3/11/57 -- House Armed Services reported Jan. 13, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported Jan. 28, 1957. Senate passed March 3, 1958. President signed March 15, 1958.

## Public Law 345

HR 10021 -- Provide that 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies also apply to taxable years beginning in 1957. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means reported Jan. 23, 1958. House passed Jan. 30, 1958. Senate Finance reported March 10, 1958. Senate passed March 14, 1958. President signed March 17, 1958.

## Public Law 346

HR 6710 -- Make provision for Canal Zone money orders which remain unpaid. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 4/8/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13, 1957. House passed July 1, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27, 1958. Senate passed March 6, 1958. President signed March 17, 1958.

## Public Law 347

HR 7912 -- Authorize, in case of death of member of uniformed services, certain transportation expenses for his dependents. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 6/4/57 -- House Armed Services reported July 5, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27, 1958. Senate passed March 6, 1958. President signed March 17, 1958.

## Public Law 348

S 1086 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Bear River Compact. WATKINS (R Utah) and other Senators -- 2/7/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 9, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 12, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1958. House passed, amended, March 3, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments March 6, 1958. President signed March 17, 1958.

## Public Law 349

HR 6744 -- Amend Public Law 472, 81st Congress, as amended, re attendance of professional personnel of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in graduate schools. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 4/9/57 -- House Armed Services reported May 8, 1957. House passed May 10, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27, 1958. Senate passed March 6, 1958. President signed March 17, 1958.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE           | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE      |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS        | Astronautics & Atomic Energy   |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE   | Commemorative                  |
| Education & Housing      | Congress, Constitution,        |
| Health & Welfare         | Civil Rights                   |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY        | Government Operations          |
| Immigration              | Indians, D.C., Territories     |
| International Affairs    | Judicial Procedures            |
| 5. LABOR                 | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS   | Post Office & Civil Service    |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY     |
| Veterans                 | Business & Commerce            |
|                          | Taxes & Tariffs                |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through March 14, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,494	11,435
Joint Resolutions	163	577
Concurrent Resolutions	72	296
Simple Resolutions	277	503
TOTAL	4,006	12,811

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 3420 to S 3494
	HR 11243 to HR 11426
Resolutions	S J Res 162 to S J Res 163
	S Con Res 70 to S Con Res 72
	S Res 272 to S Res 277
	H J Res 570 to H J Res 577
	H Con Res 287 to H Con Res 296
	H Res 501 to H Res 503

## 1. Agriculture

## SENATE

S 3420 -- Extend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for two years, authorizing \$1.5 billion in each of the next two fiscal years, and \$500 million for fiscal 1958. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/8/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3430 -- Expand and extend the loan program for bona fide fur farmers. PROXMIER (D Wis.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Douglas (D Ill.), Morse (D Ore.), Potter (R Mich.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3441 -- Provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3456 -- Provide a substantially self-financing program to protect the returns of producers of milk and butterfat used in manufactured dairy products to producers thereof, provide a formula for computing parity farm income and parity income equivalent prices; establish a Federal Dairy Advisory Committee, to promote and protect and encourage family-scale farming in dairy industry, to enable milk producers to keep supplies in reasonable balance with the need and demand therefor, to prevent discrimination between the various manufactured dairy products in Government food-purchasing programs. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3466 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make the transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3478 -- Insure maintenance of an adequate supply of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3489 -- Provide for conversion of surplus grain owned by Commodity Credit Corporation into industrial alcohol for stockpiling purposes. CAPEHART (R Ind.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bricker (R Ohio), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Cooper (R Ky.), Cotton (R N.H.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hobbittzell (R W.Va.), Hruska (R Neb.), Jenner (R Ind.), Knowland (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Martin (R Iowa), Morton (R Ky.), Mundt (R S.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Revercomb (R W.Va.), Schaeppel (R Kan.), Thyne (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S J Res 162 -- Stay any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments until Congress can make appropriate changes in price support and acreage allotment laws. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/7/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S J Res 163 -- Stay any reduction in support prices for dairy products until Congress can make appropriate provision for such support prices. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/7/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

## HOUSE

HR 11255 -- Provide for payments to persons who operate cotton gins to compensate such persons for losses incurred by them in operation of such gins which have resulted from programs reducing cotton production administered by Secretary of Agriculture. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11260 -- Provide for emergency credit to farmers and stockmen in certain disaster areas to refinance certain indebtedness. JONES (D Mo.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11303 -- Amend provisions of Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181), re practices in marketing of livestock. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11316 -- Similar to HR 11303. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 3/11/58.

HR 11317 -- Similar to HR 11303. HILL (R Colo.) -- 3/11/58.

HR 11318 -- Similar to HR 11303. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 3/11/58.

HR 11319 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11320 -- Similar to HR 11303. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/11/58.

HR 11323 -- Similar to HR 11303. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/11/58.

HR 11330 -- Similar to HR 11303. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/11/58.

HR 11336 -- Provide for Federal assistance for the construction of county agricultural centers. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11367 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for increased use of milled or enriched rice by Armed Forces, Federal penal and correctional institutions and in certain federally operated hospitals. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11368 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11389 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to acquire title to unredemmed loan collateral without obligation to make equity payments. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11399 -- Re price support for 1958 and subsequent crops of extra-long staple cotton. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11400 -- Similar to HR 11319. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 3/13/58.

HR 11404 -- Similar to HR 11319. JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/13/58.

HR 11411 -- Provide for establishment of four soil-and-water-conservation laboratories. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11413 -- Similar to HR 11319. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/13/58.

HR 11415 -- Insure maintenance of an adequate supply of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11424 -- Extend authority of Secretary of Agriculture to extend special livestock loans. FISHER (D Texas) -- 3/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

## HOUSE

HR 11341 -- Amend Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, to permit price differentials for relieving economic distress in certain cases. HALE (R Maine) -- 3/11/58 -- House Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION &amp; HOUSING

## SENATE

S 3484 -- Amend section 404 of Housing Amendments of 1955. RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

HR 11257 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11261 -- Establish a self-liquidating scholarship loan fund to enable highly qualified high-school graduates in financial need to receive a college education. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 11272 -- Establish an emergency community facilities and public works program in Community Facilities Administration of Housing and Home Finance Agency. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 11273 -- Similar to HR 11272. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11274 -- Similar to HR 11272. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11275 -- Similar to HR 11272. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11276 -- Similar to HR 11272. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11277 -- Similar to HR 11272. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11278 -- Similar to HR 11272. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11279 -- Similar to HR 11272. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11280 -- Similar to HR 11272. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11281 -- Similar to HR 11272. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11282 -- Similar to HR 11272. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11283 -- Similar to HR 11272. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11284 -- Similar to HR 11272. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11285 -- Similar to HR 11272. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/10/58.

HR 11329 -- Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 to authorize loans under college housing loan program for construction of science buildings and libraries at educational institutions. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 11378 -- Amend P.L. 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to make permanent the programs providing financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities, insofar as such programs relate to children of persons who reside and work at Federal property, to extend such programs until June 30, 1961, insofar as such programs relate to other children. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 11392 -- Create a Department of Science and prescribe its functions and to establish a U.S. Science Academy within such Department. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Government Operations.

HR 11395 -- Stimulate residential construction. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 11417 -- Establish a self-liquidating scholarship loan fund to enable highly qualified high-school graduates in financial need to receive a college education. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 11425 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to authorize relocation payments for persons displaced by an urban renewal project before Aug. 7, 1956, where such payments have been made to other persons displaced by some project on or after such date. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

## HEALTH &amp; WELFARE

## SENATE

S 3424 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to facilitate the extension of social security coverage to certain State employees in State of Maine. PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3435 -- Provide for coverage of agricultural labor by Federal Unemployment Tax Act. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3446 -- Provide for extension of duration of unemployment compensation payable under State laws and for Federal payments to finance such extended unemployment compensation. CASE (R N.J.), Aiken (R Vt.), Cooper (R Ky.), Ives (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3486 -- Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Ives (R N.Y.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3494 -- Extend period during which unemployment benefits may be paid under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. BARRETT (R Wyo.), Malone (R Nev.), Thyne (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Potter (R Mich.), Beall (R Md.), Payne (R Maine), Allott (R Colo.), Hobbittzell (R W.Va.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

## HOUSE

HR 11254 -- Provide for temporary supplementation of State unemployment insurance benefits. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 11256 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to facilitate the extension of social security coverage to certain State employees in State of Maine. HALE (R Maine) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.

## Bills - 3

- HR 11271 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize Federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11289 -- Prohibit introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of switchblade knives. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11315 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to child's insurance benefits shall continue, after he attains age 18, for so long as he is regularly attending school. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11321 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11325 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11326 -- Authorize temporary unemployment benefits for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing State law. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11327 -- Similar to HR 11326. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/11/58.
- HR 11331 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to increase benefits payable under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11335 -- Similar to HR 11254. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/11/58.
- HR 11337 -- Enable States to provide an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing State law. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11338 -- Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act so as temporarily to increase from 130 to 195 the maximum number of days of unemployment, within a benefit year, for which unemployment benefits may be paid. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11340 -- Similar to HR 11325. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/58.
- HR 11346 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Massachusetts among States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts so as to obtain social-security coverage, under State agreement, for only State and local employees who desire such coverage. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11359 -- Similar to HR 11254. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/12/58.
- HR 11370 -- Similar to HR 11325. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 3/12/58.
- HR 11381 -- Similar to HR 11326. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/13/58.
- HR 11396 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder, provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age of 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11414 -- Amend section 314 (c) of Public Health Service Act, to authorize Surgeon General to make certain grants-in-aid for support of public or nonprofit educational institutions which provide training and services in fields of public health and in administration of State and local public-health programs. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11423 -- Similar to HR 11325. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/13/58.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### IMMIGRATION

#### HOUSE

- H J Res 575 -- Provide relief of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 576 -- Facilitate admission into the U.S. of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 577 -- Waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### SENATE

- S 3425 -- Authorize Gus A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S 3437 -- Authorize Department of Highways of State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge between International Falls, Minn. and Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S 3482 -- Authorize certain officers of Department of State and the Foreign Service to administer oaths in performance of their official duties. GREEN (D R.I.) (by request) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

## HOUSE

- HR 11252 -- Amend International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 by providing for exchanges of athletes. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11305 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to finance the 1961 meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11306 -- Authorizing the Department of Highways of State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge between International Falls Minn., and Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11309 -- Amend sections 1 and 3 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11310 -- Provide for establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 288 -- Express sense of Congress that at present U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea, at Geneva, Switzerland, the U.S. should endeavor to conclude an agreement embodying the principle of abstention and conservation re fishing and fisheries. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 293 -- Express sense of Congress against admission of Communist regime in China as representative of China in U.N. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

### SENATE

- S 3433 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices on account of age by contractors and subcontractors in performance of contracts with U.S. and D.C. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Payne (R Maine) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3443 -- Provide registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3454 -- Provide for reporting and disclosure of financial affairs of labor organizations and to regulate union trusteeship and prevent the abuse thereof. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

### HOUSE

- HR 11286 -- Provide registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11420 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Judiciary.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

#### SENATE

- S 3426 -- Require expenditure of 75 percent of funds expended for conversion, alteration, and repair of naval vessels to be expended with private ship repair yards. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S 3465 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize in all cases the transportation of dependents, baggage, and household effects under certain conditions. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

### HOUSE

- HR 11251 -- Provide that certain retired officers of the Armed Forces of the U.S. who were advanced one grade in rank at the time of or after their retirement shall receive retired pay of the rank to which advanced. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11259 -- For relief of certain members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Appropriations.

### VETERANS

#### HOUSE

- HR 11268 -- Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to education under such provisions of law who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11290 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to stimulate the veterans' housing program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/10/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11343 -- Stabilize and "freeze" as of Jan. 1, 1958, the Veterans' Administration Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945 edition, and the extensions thereto. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11364 -- Provide certain adjustments in organization and salary structure of the department of medicine and surgery in the Veterans' Administration. LONG (D La.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 11369 -- Amend title IV of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a pension of \$100 per month for veterans of World War I. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) (by request) -- 3/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11382 -- Authorize conversion of term insurance issued under section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act and to adjust the basis for premiums and other calculations on such insurance. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11383 -- Amend section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide that insurance policies thereunder shall be convertible and participating. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 3/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11384 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend the direct and guaranteed loan programs for 2 years; provide that rate of interest on direct and guaranteed loans be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 3/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11397 -- Amend War Orphan's Educational Assistance Act of 1956 to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make payments re special restorative training of younger persons than those with respect to whom the Administrator may now make such payments. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

#### SENATE

- S 3474 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) -- 3/13/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11426 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N.C.) (by request) -- 3/13/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

### COMMEMORATIVE

#### SENATE

- S Con Res 70 -- Favoring the establishment of a Hall of Fame for Agriculture. CARLSON (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Murray (D Mont.), Hoblitzell (R W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas), Revercomb (R W.Va.), Chavez (D N.M.), Thyne (R Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Allott (R Colo.), Capehart (R Ind.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Bennett (R Utah), Aiken (R Vt.), Watkins (R Utah), Proxmire (D Wis.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hruska (R Neb.), Payne (R Maine), Mundt (R S.D.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Martin (R Pa.), Johnston (D S.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Symington (D Mo.), Cooper (R Ky.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S Con Res 72 -- Favor congressional recognition of the 20th anniversary of civil aviation under Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11245 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 570 -- For preservation for posterity of the archives establishing the fundamental history of America made by the heroic men and women who emigrated from foreign lands to establish plantations and colonies of America. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 572 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning Oct. 19, 1958, as Cleaner Air Week. HESS (R Ohio) -- 3/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 574 -- Authorize and request President to proclaim July 4, 1958, a day of rededication to the responsibilities of free citizenship. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 295 -- Favor the establishment of a Hall of Fame for Agriculture. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

### CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

#### SENATE

- S Con Res 71 -- Authorize printing of proceedings at presentation, dedication, and acceptance of statue of Maria L. Sanford. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Thyne (R Minn.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 272 -- Authorize an increase in expenditures for Committee on Foreign Relations. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 273 -- Request additional funds for Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S Res 274 -- Re death of Hon. John J. Dempsey, late a Representative from State of New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 3/12/58.
- S Res 275 -- Pay a gratuity to Eleanor N. Gagg. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 276 -- Provide additional funds for the Official Reporters of the Senate. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

- S Res 277 -- Authorize additional \$10,000 for expenditures by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

### HOUSE

- HR 11345 -- Repeal the laws relating to publication of the Official Register. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/11/58 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 571 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution to discontinue executive appointments of Senators. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 573 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 287 -- Provide for printing of proceedings in connection with unveiling of Maria L. Sanford statue. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 289 -- Authorize printing as a House document of the First Annual Report of the Civil War Centennial Commission. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 3/10/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 292 -- Similar to H Con Res 287. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 3/11/58.
- H Con Res 294 -- Similar to H Con Res 287. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 3/12/58.
- H Con Res 296 -- Similar to H Con Res 287. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 3/13/58.
- H Res 501 -- Consider H R 9821, a bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 502 -- Authorize the printing as a House document of the pamphlet entitled "Washington's Farewell Address". MUMMA (R Pa.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 503 -- Provide for expressions of sympathy and condolence on death of Rep. John J. Dempsey, Representative at Large from State of New Mexico. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/12/58.

### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

#### SENATE

- S 3492 -- Amend title I of U.S.C. to eliminate the requirement that proclamations by the President be contained in the U. S. Statutes at Large. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11249 -- Prohibit the using of improper methods to influence the acts or decisions of certain Federal regulatory agencies engaged in regulating activities or transactions in or re interstate or foreign commerce and to repeal authority of the Federal Communications Commission members to receive certain fees. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11324 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. MAY (R Conn.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 11344 -- Amend section 161 of Revised Statutes re authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit availability of records. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 11419 -- Abolish the Bureau of the Budget. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Government Operations.

### INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

#### SENATE

- S 3468 -- Provide for construction and improvement of certain roads on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3470 -- Provide for construction by the U.S. of a sanitary sewer system for the Zuni Indian Tribe, Zuni, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3493 -- Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act of 1935, as amended. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11246 -- Amend act of July 1, 1902, to exempt certain common carriers of passengers from the mileage tax imposed by that act and from certain other taxes. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/10/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 11263 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to exclude from that act the spouse of an elective officer of the Government of the U.S. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/10/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 11308 -- Permit use of foreign-built hydrofoil vessels in the coast-wise trade of the Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 3/11/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11372 -- Authorize National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to use certain real estate in the District of Columbia as the national headquarters of such society. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House District of Columbia.

## Bills - 5

- HR 11386 -- Remove any limitation on the authority of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska to delegate certain powers re administration of laws re manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/18/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11387 -- Amend Alaska Public Works Act to increase authorization for appropriations and to extend the authority to provide public works under such act. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/13/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

### JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

#### SENATE

- S 3467 -- Make certain exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the U.S. and of the U.S. courts of appeals in actions re public schools. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11247 -- Amend section 112 of title 1, U.S.C. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11311 -- Amend section 102 (b) (1) of title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that a term of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan be held at Lansing. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11314 -- Incorporate the Paralyzed Veterans of America. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11361 -- Amend title 18 of the U.S.C. to prohibit traffic in obscene articles. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11406 -- Remove present \$1,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of the Air Force from settling certain claims arising out of accidental release of a bomb from an Air Force aircraft on an authorized noncombat training mission over and near Mars Bluff, Florence County, S.C., on March 11, 1958. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Judiciary.

### LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

#### SENATE

- S 3423 -- Grant consent of Congress to an interpleader compact between or among any two or more of the States, Territories, and possessions of the U.S. and the District of Columbia. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Javits (R N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R Maine), Case (R N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Smith (R N.J.), Martin (R Pa.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3428 -- Provide a method for obtaining the consent of Congress to interstate compacts. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3429 -- Authorize reimbursement to the States for certain free or toll roads on the Interstate System. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3431 -- Provide for addition of certain excess Federal property in the village of Hatteras, N.C. to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Government Operations.
- S 3436 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for purpose of rebuilding a bridge at Cannon Ball, N.D. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3438 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands in State of Idaho to certain individuals. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3439 -- Provide for reconveyance to Salt Lake City, Utah, of Forest Service fire warehouse lot in that city. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3448 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to fix the size of farm units on the Seedsdale Reclamation Project at more than 160 irrigable acres in certain circumstances. BARRETT (R Wyo.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3449 -- Establish time for commencement and completion of the reconstruction, enlargement and extension of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3450 -- Provide relief of unemployment through performance of useful public works. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3452 -- Change name of Hulah Dam and Hulah Reservoir, located on Caney River, a tributary of Verdigris River, to Lake of the Osages Dam and Lake of the Osages respectively. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3455 -- Provide a limited authorization for appropriations for the construction of projects on the primary, secondary, and urban Federal-aid highway systems for the fiscal year 1960 which may be immediately apportioned and would expedite the road construction program. COOPER (R Ky.), Aiken (R Vt.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Purcell (R Conn.), Morton (R Ky.), Revercomb (R W.Va.), Hohlitzell (R W.Va.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Payne (R Maine) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3458 -- Add certain lands located in Idaho to the Boise and Payette National Forests. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3459 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of the streams at and in vicinity of Alamogordo, N.M. for flood control. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3462 -- Provide for acquisition of certain real property in Prince Georges County, Md., to be used for the site of the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3469 -- Amend act of July 31, 1953, re Arch Hurley Conservancy District, Tucuman reclamation project, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 3471 -- Authorize State of N.M. to select certain public lands in exchange for land taken by the U.S. for military and other uses. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- Chavez (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3481 -- Amend Water Pollution Control Act re limitations on grants for construction under such act. PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3488 -- Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. LONG (D La.), Clark (D Pa.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3490 -- Enable persons in rural areas adversely affected by the proposed location of a highway on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways to register their protests over the proposed location. CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Public Works.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11248 -- Establish the time for commencement and completion of the reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11253 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exchange land and improvements with city of Redding, Shasta County, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11265 -- Provide for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the U.S., including Territory of Alaska. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11339 -- Prohibit Government agencies to acquire or use the National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11365 -- Authorize reimbursement to the States for certain free or toll roads on the Interstate System. MAY (R Conn.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11366 -- Further amend an act of September 27, 1944, re credit for military or naval service in connection with certain homestead entries. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11385 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, the Highway Revenue Act of 1956. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11405 -- Supplement the act of July 3, 1952, by providing for construction of a full-scale demonstration plant on Santa Catalina Island, Calif., for production of fresh water from salt water. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11416 -- Provide for assisting States in the improvement and control of certain areas adjacent to National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11418 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase the mileage of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11422 -- Authorize a 40-foot channel in the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to connect with the authorized 40-foot channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Public Works.
- H Con Res 290 -- Favoring the acceleration of military construction projects for which appropriations have been made. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Armed Services.
- H Con Res 291 -- Favoring the acceleration of civil construction projects for which appropriations have been made. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Public Works.

### POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

#### SENATE

- S 3460 -- Govern salaries and personnel practices for teachers, certain school officers and other employees of the dependent schools of the Department of Defense in foreign countries. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3461 -- Authorize use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

#### HOUSE

- HR 11313 -- Amend section 401 (c) of act of June 10, 1955, as amended, re salaries of postal transportation service substitutes. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11380 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase annuities paid from the fund. DENNISON (R Ohio) -- 3/13/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

### BUSINESS & COMMERCE

#### SENATE

- S 3434 -- Provide for disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway construction programs. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

- S 3447 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine), Case (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Hoblitzell (R W. Va.), Ives (R N.Y.), Chavez (D N.M.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3453 -- Authorize assistance under the Small Business Act of 1953 to small-business concerns adversely affected by programs under Soil Bank Act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 3/11/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3463 -- Provide that all United States currency bear the inscription "Peace". SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/12/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3479 -- Amend section 11 of the Clayton Act to invest the Federal Trade Commission with jurisdiction to issue preliminary injunctions in enforcement of section 7 of Clayton Act under certain circumstances. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3487 -- Prohibit granting of a television-station license to any common carrier by air. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Monroey (D Okla.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## HOUSE

- HR 11264 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to equalize rights in the distribution of identified merchandise. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11287 -- Amend section 5210 of the Revised Statutes to provide that lists of the shareholders of national banks be available for inspection by committees of Congress. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 11288 -- Re establishment of national mutual savings banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 11307 -- Amend section 216 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11362 -- Repeal the act requiring the inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. HALE (R Maine) -- 3/12/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11363 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit subliminal projection by television stations. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11409 -- Reaffirm the national public policy and the purposes of Congress in enacting the Robinson-Patman Antitrust Discrimination Act. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11412 -- Similar to HR 11298. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/13/58.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 3472 -- Encourage private United States investment in foreign countries by restricting the incidence of double taxation on taxpayers with gross income from sources outside the U.S. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3483 -- Allow a credit of \$100 against the individual income tax for a taxpayer who is a student at an educational institution above high school and for each dependent who is such a student. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 3/14/58 -- Senate Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 11243 -- Repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11244 -- Amend section 613 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to change the percentage depletion allowance for gold mines. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11250 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. DORN (D S.C.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11258 -- Provide a program of tax relief for small business and for persons engaged in small business. IKARD (D Texas) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11262 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income-tax exemption of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11266 -- Similar to HR 11243. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/10/58.
- HR 11267 -- Provide that during the 1-year period beginning as of March 1, 1958, the manufacturers' excise taxes on passenger automobiles and on parts and accessories shall be suspended and that tax on trucks and buses shall be reduced to 5 percent. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11269 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place certain pumice stone on free list. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 11270 -- Provide for averaging tax on the income of individuals through the purchase of noninterest bearing tax-deferment bonds. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11304 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose an import quota on iron ore. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11312 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer, with adjusted gross income of \$7,500 or less, a deduction for the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11322 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of personal exemption for taxable year 1958 and to repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11328 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for refund of duties paid on certain merchandise stolen while in custody of Post Office Department. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11332 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the rate applicable to the first \$1,000 of taxable income for taxable year 1958 and to repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11333 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of the personal exemption for taxable year 1958 and to repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11334 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness). RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11342 -- Regulate foreign commerce of the U.S. by establishing quantitative restrictions of the importation of women's fur felt hats and hat bodies. BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11360 -- Exclude from taxable income taxes imposed upon employees under the social security, railroad retirement, and civil service retirement systems. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11379 -- Reduce income taxes, to provide relief for small business, to repeal the taxes on the transportation of property, to reduce the taxes on the transportation of persons, on communications, on automobiles, on automotive parts and accessories, and on radio and television sets. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11388 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise taxes on refrigeration equipment, self-contained air-conditioning equipment, and electric, gas, and oil appliances. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11390 -- Similar to HR 11243. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/13/58.
- HR 11391 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the taxes imposed on the transportation of property (including transportation of oil by pipeline). BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11393 -- Provide a 30 percent credit against Federal individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education, said credit not to exceed \$400. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11394 -- Similar to HR 11393. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/13/58.
- HR 11398 -- Transfer licorice extracts from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930. GARY (D Va.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11401 -- Allow a parent, under certain circumstances, to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for the care of children while the parent is working, and to allow an income-tax exemption for any child who is supported by the taxpayer and who is a member of his household. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11402 -- Grant exemption from income tax in the case of retirement annuities and pensions. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11403 -- Increase the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11407 -- Extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law re free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U.S. under Government orders. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11408 -- Similar to HR 11407. REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/13/58.
- HR 11410 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the taxes imposed on transportation of persons and property. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11421 -- Amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities. JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC WORKS SPEED-UP

Congress March 14 and 19 completed action on two concurrent resolutions (S Con Res 68, 69) calling on the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds previously appropriated for civil and military construction programs and commending the President and executive agencies for "such action as they have taken" to accelerate spending. S Con Res 68, after earlier approval by the Senate, was adopted March 19 by the House by a 377-16 roll-call vote. S Con Res 69 was adopted March 14 by the Senate by a 76-1 roll-call vote, and March 19 by the House by a 375-20 roll-call vote. (For voting charts see p. 371, 372)

**PROVISIONS** -- As finally approved by Congress: S Con Res 68 stated that in view of "substantial unemployment," and since "there are many authorized and urgently needed civil construction projects for which substantial appropriations have already been made," Congress urged that "all such programs be accelerated to the greatest practicable extent." The resolution concluded by commending "the President and the executive agencies for such action as they have taken to accelerate these programs." The resolution applied to about \$4 billion in civil construction appropriations.

S Con Res 69 was identical with S Con Res 68 except that it dealt with military construction programs. It applied to about \$1.7 billion in military construction appropriations.

**BACKGROUND** -- S Con Res 68 was adopted March 12 by the Senate, 93-1. An identical House measure (H Con Res 285 -- H Rept 1502) was reported March 13 by the House Public Works Committee. S Con Res 69 was reported (S Rept 1390) March 13 by the Senate Armed Services Committee. An identical House measure (H Con Res 286 -- H Rept 1500) was reported March 13 by the House Armed Services Committee. (Weekly Report p. 306, 330)

## SENATE ACTION

S Con Res 69 was adopted by the Senate March 14 on a 76-1 roll call.

**DEBATE** -- March 14 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), author of both S Con Res 68 and 69 -- "As a general rule, it is probable that military spending of any type is not a good, long-range, anti-recession measure. But as a short-term proposition, the effects can be substantial."

## HOUSE ACTION

The House March 19 voted to suspend the rules and adopted S Con Res 68 and S Con Res 69. The vote on S Con Res 68 was 377-16 and on S Con Res 69, 375-20. Adoption of the resolutions under suspension of the rules required a two-thirds majority.

**DEBATE** -- March 19 -- Bruce Alger (R Texas), discussing S Con Res 68 -- "We are...creating alarm where none should exist." The Joint Economic Committee has "clearly stated" that there is "no necessary relationship between Federal spending and our national economic health."

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- "It is the Bureau of the Budget and the President of the United States" who are "responsible for this slowdown in public works spending."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, discussing S Con Res 69 -- "The advantages of spending this money are twofold: First, we give a boost to our economy at a time when it is so sorely needed, and second, we speed up military construction which is essential to our defense."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- "I do not see why we should be panicked by the present situation."

## EMERGENCY HOUSING BILL

The House March 19, in less than one minute, voted to suspend the rules and passed an emergency housing measure (S 3418) authorizing up to \$1.95 billion in housing funds. There was neither a record vote nor any debate on the bill, which was designed to stimulate construction of 200,000 houses and provide 600,000 jobs during the next year. The action cleared the bill for the President. If he signs it before April 1, sections of the bill providing \$50 million for direct Veterans Administration loans for each of the two unexpired quarters of fiscal 1958 will become effective, making the total authorization \$1.95 billion.

Passage of the bill under suspension of the rules required a two-thirds majority, but there was no disagreement with the ruling of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) that the majority had been mustered on the voice vote.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate March 12, by an 86-0 roll call, passed S 3418, a clean bill reported by the Banking and Currency Committee March 6 (S Rept 1349). Housing Subcommittee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) emphasized the bill was an emergency measure and that later hearings would be held on a comprehensive housing bill.

When the bill was sent to the House, it was held on the Speaker's desk until it was acted upon. There was no House committee action.

The 13 Republican members of the House Banking and Currency Committee March 14 voted unanimously to request "priority action" on the bill because of "the critical nature of the unemployment problem." They said that, if the bill was sent to the Committee, they would recommend executive consideration of the bill without public hearings.

President Eisenhower repeatedly has asked Congress to act on housing legislation. His most recent requests were contained in a Feb. 12 Special Economic Message and a March 8 letter to Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.). (Weekly Report p. 200, 317)

The President, in these and other messages, asked Congress to raise the allowable maximum of outstanding FHA-insured loans by \$3 billion for each of the next five years, to remove interest rate limitations on GI home loans and on FHA-insured loans for rental projects, cooperative housing and Capehart military housing and to remove discount controls on FHA-insured mortgages.

In 1957, the President pocket vetoed a bill containing provisions similar to those in S 3418 for direct loans to

encourage construction of veterans' housing in rural areas and small towns. (1957 Almanac p. 600)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, S 3418: Decreased down payments under the sales housing program of the FHA to 3 percent of the first \$13,500 (instead of the first \$10,000).

Increased by \$500 million -- to a \$950 million total -- the President's fund under which the Federal National Mortgage Assn. may purchase home mortgages.

Authorized \$25 million for FNMA purchase of Capehart military housing mortgages and \$25 million for purchase of home mortgages at research and development centers.

Increased the maximum interest on military housing to 4.5 percent (from 4 percent).

Created a new FNMA revolving fund of \$1 billion for the purchase of new FHA and GI mortgages of up to \$13,500.

Extended the VA's direct-loan and guaranteed-loan programs for World War II veterans until July 25, 1960.

Permitted the VA, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to increase the interest rate on GI mortgages to 4.75 percent, provided that such a rate was at least one half of 1 percent below FHA rates.

Declared that interest rates on direct loans may not be higher than those on guaranteed loans.

Authorized for direct loans \$150 million annually in fiscal 1959 and 1960, and \$50 million for each unexpired quarter of fiscal 1958 remaining after the bill is signed.

Increased the maximum direct loan to \$13,500 (from \$10,000).

Defined areas eligible for direct loans as rural areas, small cities and towns not near large metropolitan areas.

Encouraged purchase of direct loans by private lenders.

Repealed 1957 provisions for regulation of discounts.

## INSURANCE COMPANY TAXES

The Senate March 14 passed, by a 61-19 roll-call vote, without amendment a bill (HR 10021) providing that the 1955 formula for taxing the income of life insurance companies also would be applicable to tax years beginning in 1957. The President signed the bill (PL 345) March 17. The extension was requested by the Treasury to permit further time to enact a permanent method of taxing life insurance companies. (For voting see chart p. 370)

Four attempts to reduce excise or income taxes were rejected, two of them by roll-call votes. A proposal by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to cut about \$5.2 billion from both excise and personal income taxes was defeated by a 14-71 vote. A modified version of Douglas' amendment also was defeated. By a 19-64 roll call, the Senate blocked an attempt of Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) to increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income-tax exemption for the remainder of 1958.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 10021 was passed by the House, unamended, Jan. 30. The Senate Finance Committee reported the bill (S Rept 1368) March 10. (Weekly Report p. 305)

Life insurance companies have been taxed under various stopgap methods since 1950. The formula adopted in 1955 and extended in HR 10021 provides a lower tax rate than existing tax law.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Cut taxes by about \$5.2 billion by reducing the individual income tax rate applicable to the first \$1,000 of taxable income in 1958 and repealing or reducing certain excise taxes; March 13. Roll-call vote, 14-71.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Reduce from 10 percent to 5 percent the manufacturers' tax on automobiles; March 13. Voice.

Douglas -- Reduce excise taxes by about \$2.2 billion; March 14. Voice.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Increase, for the remainder of 1958, the personal tax exemption for individuals from \$600 to \$800; March 14. Roll-call, 19-64.

**DEBATE** -- March 13 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "When the House sends to us a minor bill and we send back an amendment providing for tax reductions of \$5 billion, \$6 billion or \$7 billion, we are usurping the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives.... This proposal has not yet gone through a committee."

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- "...If we do not act now on the bill, with the (Douglas) amendment included in it, we may not be able to act for a month, six weeks or perhaps three months, on another tax measure.... It is time for dynamic leadership. It is time for the Senate to assert itself."

Anderson -- "The insurance companies are in good shape, and we should not be providing tax relief for them. If we are going to give tax relief, we should find those institutions and industries which are in the deepest trouble.... I think it is bad to do as is proposed, namely, reduce taxes retroactively."

March 14 -- Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- "I am unalterably opposed to this measure...what we are doing here is giving a \$124 million retroactive tax cut to the life insurance companies...without any justification whatsoever."

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Without passage of HR 10021 income taxes on large insurance companies would be increased by 50 percent over 1957 taxes and by 95 percent in the very smallest companies.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- "It would be premature in the extreme" for the Senate to approve a tax cut.

## 1960 OLYMPICS CONSTRUCTION

On a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill -- requiring a two-thirds majority -- the House March 19 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 256-139, a bill (S 3262) to authorize not more than \$4 million for the Department of Defense to construct a sports arena for the 1960 Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, Calif. The motion was made by Rep. George P. Miller (D Calif.). Supporters of S 3262 were expected to try again to pass the bill under procedure that would require only a simple majority. (For voting see chart p. 372)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate passed the bill March 6 after it was reported March 4 by the Armed Services Committee (S Rept 1342). The Senate March 10 approved an amendment to a fiscal 1958 supplemental appropriation bill (HR 10881) to provide \$3.5 million of the funds in the authorization. (Weekly Report p. 328)

The House Armed Services Committee March 13 reported the bill (H Rept 1499).

## PRICE SUPPORTS

The Senate March 13 and the House March 20 passed slightly differing versions of a resolution (S J Res 162) to block reductions in price supports or acreage allotments on farm commodities below the 1957 levels. As approved by the Senate and House, the resolution faced the almost certain prospect of a Presidential veto.

The Senate version would postpone the reductions indefinitely. The House version would bar reductions in price supports for 1958 and in acreage allotments for 1958 and 1959.

S J Res 162 was part of a bipartisan farm bloc move to block the Administration program of gradual reductions in farm price supports. Its immediate effect would be to forestall scheduled reductions in price supports on rice, wheat and dairy products. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson March 13 said he would recommend a veto of the Senate-passed resolution and March 18 said the House version was "just as objectionable." President Eisenhower March 18 said the legislation was a "180 degree turn in the wrong direction." (Weekly Report p. 357)

### SENATE

The Senate March 13 passed its version of S J Res 162 by a 50-43 roll-call vote. It then rejected, by a 43-50 roll-call vote, another resolution (S J Res 163) to freeze price supports on dairy products alone. (For voting see chart p. 370)

Dairy state Senators (see Weekly Report p. 309) sought passage of the second bill because of the threatened veto of the first, even though S J Res 162 covered dairy products along with other farm commodities.

The roll-calls on the two resolutions represented another failure of the effort to form a bipartisan farm coalition. (1957 Almanac p. 637-8) Dairy state Republicans, led by Sens. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and George D. Aiken (R Vt.), were able to persuade only 11 Republicans to support the over-all price freeze in S J Res 162. Southern Democrats, led by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), then rebelled against the move to freeze only dairy price supports. On the second roll call, on S J Res 163, nine Republicans -- most of them from dairy states -- who had opposed the over-all price freeze, switched and voted for the dairy freeze. But 15 Southern Democrats switched the other way, defeating the dairy freeze.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Agriculture Committee March 7 reported the two bills (S J Res 162 -- S Rept 1355; S J Res 163 -- S Rept 1356). (Weekly Report p. 306)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, S J Res 162 would bar any reduction in the dollars and cents price support level and the acreage allotment of any farm commodity except tobacco (protected by separate legislation) below the 1957 level "until Congress shall make other provision."

**DEBATE** -- March 13 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "With the Nation now facing the awful reality of a growing depression, this is not the time to lower prices farmers receive, particularly when farm income is already at an all-time low...."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- "The pending proposal (S J Res 162) would destroy the theory of the use of flexible adjustments of prices of various commodities

in order to...bring supply and demand into line and bring good prices and a sound, prosperous, reliable agriculture."

Russell -- Opposing S J Res 163, said, "This procedure simply gives a number of Senators an opportunity to eat their cake and have it too. They can vote against the general farm bill and can go back to tell their constituents, 'I voted against that general farm bill which would have kept prices up.' But they can also go to the only agricultural industry in their state, the dairy farmers, and say, 'I helped to have passed the bill for you to raise your prices and hold them up.'.... If we are going to follow this kind of policy, we are planting a seed which will completely destroy any hope of enacting any general farm legislation."

### HOUSE

The House March 20 passed its version of S J Res 162, amended to limit the freeze on price supports to 1958 and on acreage controls to 1958-59, after rejecting a move to limit the freeze to dairy products.

The House passed the bill by a 210-172 roll-call vote. It rejected, by a 173-210 roll-call vote, a motion by Rep. Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute a one-year freeze on dairy price supports alone. (For voting see chart p. 372).

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Agriculture Committee March 17 reported (H Rept 1508) S J Res 162, amended to limit the freeze on price supports to 1958 and on acreage allotments to 1958 and 1959. The vote was 25-8.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, S J Res 162 was identical to the Senate bill, except for the amendment noted above.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) -- Eliminate the provision to extend into 1959 the special allotment of 194,000 acres reserved for farmers whose regular cotton acreage allotment is less than 4 acres; March 20. Standing vote, 41-99.

Donald E. Tewes (R Wis.) -- Substitute a one-year freeze on dairy price supports only; March 20. Standing, 94-132.

**DEBATE** -- March 20 -- William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- "This might well be termed stopgap legislation. Certainly, it is not an answer to the farm problem....(But) in this spiral of recession, you cannot jerk the floor out from under the prices which the farmers are now receiving and which are generally regarded as inadequate."

Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) -- "It has been mentioned that this resolution prevents jerking the floor out from under farm commodities. It does no such thing, because there is no provision in this resolution changing existing law (which) provides a very fixed range in which the Secretary (of Agriculture) can apply price supports...."

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- "Too often in discussions of the farm problem...we overlook the consumer and also the taxpayer. This resolution would affect both these groups adversely."

Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) -- "It helps the farmer and does not hurt the consumer.... Farm prices have declined 16 percent since 1952 while retail food prices have increased 1.3 percent.... This recession did not just start. It started four years ago with the farmers and it is now hitting the towns and the cities...."

## FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

The Senate March 20 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 3420) to extend for two years the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). This law authorizes the Government to sell or barter surplus farm commodities abroad and to make foreign and domestic relief donations of farm surplus. President Eisenhower had asked for a one-year extension.

The Senate accepted by a 44-39 roll-call vote an amendment to knock out of the bill a provision that would have forced the Administration to barter up to \$500 million for goods abroad in each of the next two fiscal years. This provision, opposed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, drew most of the debate during the three days preceding passage. PL 480 already directs the Secretary to barter "whenever he has reason to believe that there is an opportunity to protect the funds and assets of (the Commodity Credit Corporation) thereby." But it does not require him to barter without the necessity of this finding.

The main arguments of those opposing the more stringent barter provision were that it would compete with dollar or other currency sales abroad, it would stockpile metals and other materials which may be in surplus in the United States and it would benefit only "half a dozen international traders."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), who carried the burden of the fight for the provision, said it would help move surplus commodities at a profit to the Government and stimulate new markets for U.S. goods abroad.

Three amendments to limit the extension to one year, give Congress direct control over the foreign currencies involved and prevent trading with Eastern European countries, such as Poland, were defeated.

**BACKGROUND** -- PL 480 was enacted in 1954 as a program to dispose of surplus U.S. commodities domestically and abroad to aid needy persons and countries and to return some benefits to the United States. The 1954 Act authorized sale of \$700 million in surpluses by the Commodity Credit Corporation for foreign currencies. This figure was increased by \$800 million in 1955, \$1.5 billion in 1956 and \$1 billion in 1957. Authorizations for foreign relief donations were increased from \$300 million in 1954 to \$500 million in 1956 and to \$800 million in 1957. As of Dec. 31, 1957, more than half of this relief authorization remained unused. (1957 Almanac p. 641)

During June and July of 1957, the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee held hearings on the operation of PL 480. Humphrey, who conducted the hearings, submitted a confidential report which resulted in S 3420. On Feb. 26 the Committee reported a bill (S 3039 -- S Rept 1323) which would have extended PL 480 for one year and authorized an additional \$500 million for fiscal 1958 and \$1.5 billion for fiscal 1959. This bill and a later bill (S 3223) introduced by Humphrey were replaced by S 3420 after the further consideration caused by the Humphrey report on the operation of PL 480. (Weekly Report p. 269)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, S 3420: Extended for two years, until June 30, 1960, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. Increased from \$4 billion to \$4.5 billion in fiscal 1958, \$6 billion in fiscal 1959 and \$7.5 billion in 1960 the value of surplus commodities which may be sold to friendly foreign countries for their currencies.

Enlarged the uses which may be made of foreign currencies acquired under the sales program to include educational exchange of agricultural, labor, press and civic leaders; assistance to American-sponsored schools and foreign workshops and chairs in American studies. (Title I)

Prohibited discrimination against long-staple cotton under PL 480.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Eliminate provision to require Secretary of Agriculture to barter for foreign material up to \$500 million worth of surpluses a year for fiscal 1959 and 1960 and permit duty-free entry of non-strategic materials. March 20. Roll-call vote, 44-39.

Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) -- Limit use of strategic or critical material acquired through bartering to stockpiling, foreign aid or offshore construction. March 20. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Provide that Congress have direct control over spending of foreign currencies received from sales of surplus farm commodities. March 20. Roll-call, 25-58.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- Bar from trade under the bill any nation that indicates it will support a Communist country in case of war. March 20. Roll-call, 24-53.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Restrict extension of PL 480 to one year. March 20. Roll-call, 38-42.

**DEBATE** -- March 18 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Referring to the two-year extension and the unlimited duration of agreements made with other nations, "It is my conviction...that perhaps one of the most powerful weapons in the cold war is Public Law 480...."

Humphrey -- Commenting on whether surplus food sold abroad took precedence over free distribution to needy in the U.S., "If we add good sense and a warm heart...to the law, I am certain the Department of Agriculture will find no reason ever to tell any Senator that surplus foods are not available for the needy and distressed people of the United States."

Humphrey -- Referring to previous barter arrangements under the law, "Every year there has been a saving of \$102 million in storage charges, plus a net profit of \$55 million on the goods acquired."

Aiken -- Said most barter trade was cut by the Department of Agriculture because it was being conducted in dollar-sales countries and also because traders made a lush profit through interest on money involved.

Humphrey -- "The CCC became frightened over a few of its own (barter) deals with private companies...(It) was afraid that some committee of Congress would investigate them."

March 19 -- Humphrey -- By using the foreign currencies as permitted, "American wheat can be converted into education; American cotton can be converted into vocational education and technical aid...."

March 20 -- Aiken -- The Jenner amendment would give Russia "an iron-clad guarantee that we'll never attempt to win any satellite away from her." The amendment would be a vote of "no confidence" in President Eisenhower.

Jenner -- "We can't even get a friendly word from Poland and Yugoslavia." "This is international blackmail." "We are willing to spend \$40 million a year, supposedly to fight communism and yet with this law... we are aiding, abetting and fattening communism...."

# CQ Senate Votes 24 through 28.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Passes Price Support Freeze on All Crops, Rejects Separate Freeze for Dairy Products; Defeats Moves to Reduce Income Taxes

24. S J Res 162. Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity except tobacco (which is protected by separate legislation) below the 1957 level. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35), March 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 368)

25. S J Res 163. Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports for dairy products below the 1957 level. Rejected 43-50 (D 23-24; R 20-26) March 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 368)

26. HR 10021. Provide that the 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall apply also to taxable years beginning in 1957. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to cut taxes \$5.2 billion by reducing the individual income tax rate and repealing or reducing certain excise taxes. Rejected 14-71 (D 12-29; R 2-42), March 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 367)

27. HR 10021. Yarbrough (D Texas) amendment to increase the personal tax exemption for individuals from \$600 to \$800 for the remainder of 1958. Rejected 19-64 (D 18-21; R 1-43), March 14, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 367)

28. HR 10021. Passage of the bill. Passed 61-19 (D 23-14; R 38-5), March 14, 1958. The President took no position on the bill. (See story p. 367)

### - KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.  
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	24	25	26	27	28	Vote No.	24	25	26	27	28	Vote No.	24	25	26	27	28
Yea	50	43	14	19	61	Yea	39	23	12	18	23	Yea	11	20	2	1	38
Nay	43	50	71	64	19	Nay	8	24	29	21	14	Nay	35	26	42	43	5

24 25 26 27 28					24 25 26 27 28					24 25 26 27 28					24 25 26 27 28								
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Hill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	Y	Curtis	N	N	N	N	Y	Green	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	N	N	Y	Hruska	N	N	N	N	Y	Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Hayden	N	N	X	N	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	Y	N	N	N	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	N	N	-	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Malone	N	N	N	N	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Fulbright	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Cooper	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges	N	N	-	N	Y	Case	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	N	?	N	Y	Morton	N	Y	N	N	Y	Cotton	N	N	N	N	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	N	N	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Knowland	N	N	N	N	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Case	N	N	N	N	‡	Gore	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	Y	Long	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	Kefauver	Y	Y	N	?	X
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>								
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Payne	N	Y	N	N	N	Anderson	N	N	Y	?	X	Yarbrough	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Allott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	N	N	Chavez	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	✓
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>UTAH</b>								
Bush	N	N	N	N	Y	Beall	N	N	N	N	Y	Ives	N	Y	N	N	Y	Bennett	X	X	-	-	‡
Purtell	N	N	N	N	Y	Butler	N	N	N	N	Y	Javits	N	Y	N	N	‡	Watkins	N	N	N	N	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>								
Frear	N	N	N	N	Y	Kennedy	Y	N	N	N	Y	Ervin	Y	N	N	N	Y	Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	N	N	N	N	Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	Y	Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Flanders	N	Y	-	N	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Holland	N	N	N	X	✓	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Byrd	N	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	?	N	N	N	Y	Potter	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Robertson	N	N	N	N	✓
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Russell	Y	N	N	X	X	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	Lausche	N	N	N	N	N	Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Thye	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Bricker	N	N	N	N	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Church	Y	Y	N	?	X	Eastland	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Kerr	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hoblitzell	N	N	N	N	Y
Dworsbak	N	Y	N	N	N	Stennis	Y	N	N	N	Y	Monroney	Y	N	N	N	N	Revercomb	N	N	N	?	?
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>OREGON</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	N	?	?	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	Y	Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	N	N	N	Wiley	Y	Y	N	N	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>								
Capehart	N	N	N	N	Y	Monsfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	Y	Y	N	N	N	O'Mahoney	Y	?	✓	✓	X
Jenner	N	N	N	N	Y	Murray	✓	✓	?	Y	✓	Martin	N	N	N	N	Y	Barrett	N	Y	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ Senate Votes 29 through 33.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Votes Farm Surplus Disposal Extension After Rejecting Mandatory Barter Program; Asks Military Construction Speed-Up

29. S Con Res 69. Johnson (D Texas) resolution calling on the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for military construction projects. Adopted 76-1 (D 38-0; R 38-1), March 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 366)
30. S 3420. Extend for two years the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress) under which agricultural surpluses are sold and bartered to foreign countries. Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to require Secretary of Agriculture to barter up to \$500 million of surpluses a year and permit duty-free entry of non-strategic materials. Agreed to 44-39 (D 5-37; R 39-2), March 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 369)

31. S 3420. Case (R S.D.) amendment to give Congress direct control over spending of foreign currencies received from sales of farm surpluses. Rejected 25-58 (D 5-37; R 20-21), March 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 369)
32. S 3420. Jenner (R Ind.) amendment to bar from trade under the bill any nation that indicates it will support a Communist country in case of war. Rejected 24-53 (D 2-38; R 22-15), March 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 369)
33. S 3420. Williams (R Del.) amendment to restrict extension of the law to one year. Rejected 38-42 (D 6-36; R 32-6), March 20, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 369)

### - KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.  
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33	Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33	Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33
Yea	76	44	25	24	38	Yea	38	5	5	2	6	Yea	38	39	20	22	32
Nay	1	39	58	53	42	Nay	0	37	37	38	36	Nay	1	2	21	15	6

29 30 31 32 33					29 30 31 32 33					29 30 31 32 33					29 30 31 32 33								
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Hill	Y	N	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	?	?	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Green	Y	N	N	N	N	
Sparkman	Y	N	N	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	Pastore	Y	N	N	N	N	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Hayden	Y	N	N	N	N	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Johnston	Y	N	N	N	N	
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Schoeppel	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Fulbright	Y	N	N	N	N	Cooper	Y	Y	N	N	N	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Y	Case	Y	Y	Y	?	N	
McClellan	Y	N	N	?	N	Morton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Knowland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	‡	N	N	N	N	Case	‡	Y	N	N	Gore	Y	N	N	N	N	
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	Smith	‡	Y	N	N	Kefauver	‡	X	N	N	N	
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>								
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	N	Payne	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson	‡	Y	N	?	Yarborough	Y	N	N	N	N	
Allott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	‡	-	-	-	Johnson	Y	N	N	N	N	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>UTAH</b>								
Bush	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Beall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Ives	Y	?	?	?	Bennett	‡	✓	-	?	‡	
Purtell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Butler	Y	✓	-	✓	‡	Javits	‡	X	-	?	Watkins	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>								
Frear	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	Y	-	-	-	-	Ervin	Y	N	N	N	Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Scott	Y	N	-	N	Flanders	‡	✓	-	X	‡	
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Holland	‡	N	N	N	N	McNamara	Y	N	Y	N	N	Langer	Y	N	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Smathers	Y	N	N	N	N	Potter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Young	Y	N	N	N	Robertson	‡	N	N	N	Y	
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Russell	‡	N	Y	Y	-	Humphrey	‡	N	N	N	N	Lausche	Y	Y	N	N	Jackson	Y	-	-	-	-	
Talmadge	Y	-	✓	?	-	Thye	Y	Y	N	N	N	Bricker	Y	Y	N	Y	Magnuson	Y	N	N	N	N	
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Church	‡	Y	N	N	N	Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Kerr	Y	N	N	N	Hoblitzell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Dwoorsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	N	N	N	N	Monroney	Y	N	N	-	Revercomb	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>OREGON</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	N	Hennings	Y	-	-	-	-	Morse	Y	X	X	-	Proxmire	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Dixsen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	N	N	N	Neuberger	Y	N	N	N	Wiley	Y	?	?	?	?	
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>								
Capehart	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	N	N	N	Clark	Y	N	N	N	O'Mahoney	‡	N	Y	N	Y	
Jenner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Murray	‡	N	N	N	N	Martin	‡	Y	Y	?	?	Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 12 through 16.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27, 28.)

## House Asks President to Speed Public Works Spending, Denies Funds for Olympic Games, Approves Farm Price Support Freeze

12. S Con Res 69. Request the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for military construction projects. Two-thirds majority vote required. Adopted 375-20 (D 206-5; R 169-15), March 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 366)

13. S Con Res 68. Request the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for civil construction projects. Two-thirds majority vote required. Adopted 379-16 (D 209-2; R 170-14), March 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 366)

14. S 3262. Authorize not more than \$4 million for construction by members of the Armed Services of a sports arena for the 1960 Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, Calif. Miller (D Calif.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Two-thirds majority vote required. Rejected 256-139 (D 173-37; R 83-102), March 19, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 367)

15. S J Res 162. Amended version of Senate-passed bill to prevent reductions in price supports and acreage allotments for all farm commodities except tobacco (which is protected by separate legislation) below the 1957 levels. Harvey (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to limit the "freeze" order to dairy products. Rejected 173-210 (D 19-179; R 154-31) March 20, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story p. 368)

16. S J Res 162. Passage of bill. Passed 210-172 (D 166-31; R 44-141) March 20, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 368)

### - KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Paired For.

‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Paired Against.

- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	12	13	14	15	16	Vote No.	12	13	14	15	16	Vote No.	12	13	14	15	16
Yea	375	379	256	173	210	Yea	206	209	173	19	166	Yea	169	170	83	154	44
Nay	20	16	139	210	172	Nay	5	2	37	179	31	Nay	15	14	102	31	141

12 13 14 15 16					12 13 14 15 16					12 13 14 15 16					12 13 14 15 16								
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>Los Angeles County</b>					<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>IOWA</b>								
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	N	Y	23 Doyle	?	?	?	X	?	4 Flynt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Adair	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Boykin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Holifield	Y	Y	X	?		3 Forrester	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Beamer	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	17 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grant	?	?	?	?	✓	26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	11 Brownson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Hillings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Preston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Harden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rains	?	?	?	?	✓	22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y							3 Nimitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Jackson	Y	?	N	Y	N							9 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>Lipscomb</b>					<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>10WA</b>								
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Gray	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Coad	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>20 Smith</b>					<b>24 Price</b>					<b>3 Gross</b>								
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>16 Allen</b>					<b>8 Hoeven</b>							
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hays	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Cbiperfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4 LeCompte	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N							2 Talle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>15 Mason</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>							
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>3 Gretella</b>					<b>18 Michel</b>					<b>5 Breeding</b>								
2 Engle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 May	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Avery	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Morano	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 George	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Patterson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Vursell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4 Rees	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>AL</b>					<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					<b>2 Scrivner</b>							
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Seelye-Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 Sound	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>12 Boyle</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>							
5 Shelley	‡	‡	‡	X	‡	AL Haskell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard	?	?	?	?	✓	<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>8 Gordon</b>					<b>1 Gregory</b>							
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Allen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Spence	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	?	?	Y	Y	N	5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Watts	Y	Y	N	X	✓
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	N	Y	N	8 Siler	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	N	N	<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
28 Utt	N	N	Y	?	?	1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McVey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>11 Sheehan</b>					<b>4 Brooks</b>							
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Blitch	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>1 Hebert</b>						
						10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Long	Y	Y	Y	?	?
						5 Davis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	N						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27, 28.)

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27, 28.)

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

**Ike's Program** President Eisenhower apparently has dropped more than half his legislative requests that Congress failed to approve last year. A CQ study of the President's 1958 messages to Congress shows he has asked for 192 specific pieces of legislation, including 61 repeat requests. But the list of 1957 failures not re-requested is even longer, and the silent treatment has been given some 1957 requests for legislation on such things as natural gas, additional judgeships, lower voting age and elimination of "unfair tax duplication" on foreign business income -- a program recently stressed by the Vice President. (Page 349)

## School Aid

The year 1958 promises to go down as the year Congress made it respectable to study. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is hammering out a bill to encourage high school students to keep their eye on the next test instead of the next football game. Democrats want to spend \$3 billion to accomplish this, the Administration is prepared to spend \$1 billion. (Page 337)

## Highway Speed-Up

Another step toward bolstering the economy came when the Senate Public Works Committee approved a bill to step up the Federal-Aid Highway Program. The bill would increase by \$600 million fiscal 1959 spending for all Federally aided roads. Along with the bill, the Committee approved a controversial proposal to control billboard advertising along the Interstate System. (Page 341)

## Freeze for Benson

The Senate and House passed slightly differing versions of a resolution designed to freeze farm price supports and acreage allotments at 1957 levels. The action was a blow for Agriculture Secretary Benson who already had scheduled reductions in price supports for rice, wheat and dairy products. President Eisenhower was expected to veto the legislation, which he termed a "180 degree turn in the wrong direction." (Page 368)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Price support freeze, insurance company taxation, page 370; military construction, farm surplus disposal, page 371.

HOUSE: Military construction, price support freeze, page 372.

### Polite Critique

The Administration was politely critical in its appraisal of Democratic Sen. Monroney's proposal for a new international agency to provide long-term, low-interest loans to underdeveloped nations. Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson told a Senate Banking subcommittee it was a "valuable suggestion," but needed much study. Former Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman enthusiastically supported the agency. (Page 342)

## Anti-Recession Moves

Congress and the Administration continued their efforts to combat the recession, but party leaders agreed there would be no major tax cut without mutual consultation. The House and Senate both adopted resolutions urging the President to accelerate spending of previously appropriated funds for construction, and the House, in less than one minute, passed a \$1.95 billion emergency housing bill. The President, in letters to Housing Administrator Cole and Agriculture Secretary Benson, directed speed-up spending of \$2.25 billion in Federal-state funds for construction. (Page 354, 359, 366)

## New FCC Hassle

The Federal Communications Commission faces a new hassle in a pending decision which the Bell Telephone companies have asked it to make. The Bell system seeks to circumvent a 1956 consent judgment which took public-regulated telephone companies out of the non-regulated private communication field. The House Antitrust Subcommittee March 25 opens hearings on the judgment, which Chairman Celler has termed "one of the worst antitrust dispositions I have ever seen." FCC may well ponder just how to handle its latest hot potato. (Page 345)